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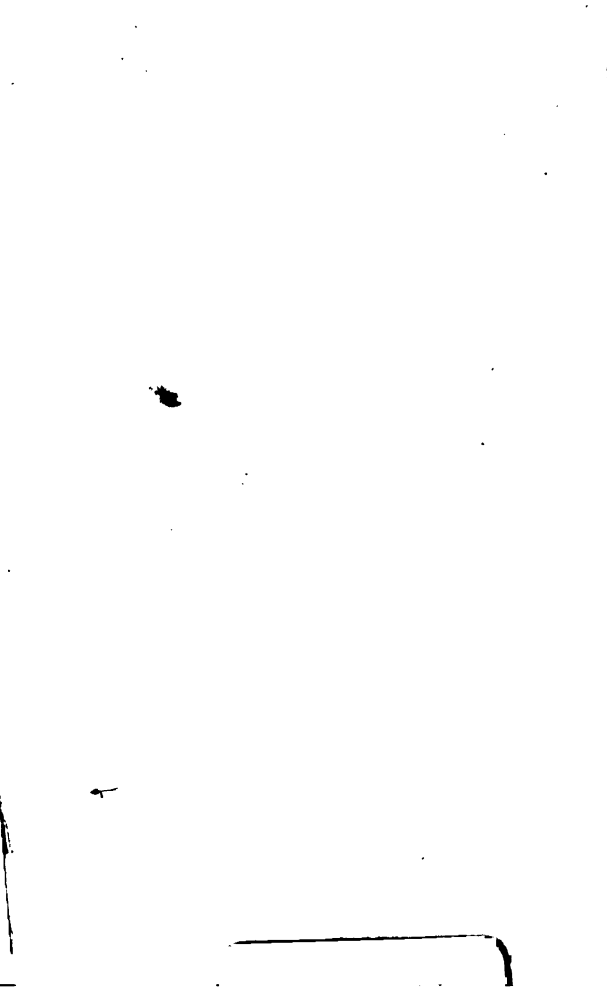
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TRAVELLER'S GUIDE  
TO THE  
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LONDON: Longman & Co., Paternoster-Row, & Tinsell, Regent-Street.



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*Kinema*  
1883

# GUIDE TO THE **ISLAND OF JERSEY.**

CONTAINING

*Its History, Situation, Produce, Government, Institutions, and Cheap Living :*

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS OF ITS TWELVE  
PARISHES, AND

**A COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY,**

*To the Town of St. Helier.*

TOGETHER, WITH ITS PECULIAR

**LAWS, CUSTOMS, AND PRIVILEGES.**

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*Being the most complete Guide for Strangers,*

EVER PUBLISHED.

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**JERSEY :**

A. J. LE CRAS, NEWS AND PATRIOT OFFICE, 5, ROSE  
STREET, ST. HELIER.

1834.



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## PREFACE.

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Nothing is more generally agreeable to a traveller, than to find at the place, he is desirous of seeing, what is usually denominated a Guide, or such a description of its localities, as will inform him, of every thing that is curious, and worthy of notice, without being left to the mercy and bad taste of ignorant persons.

Pamphlets for this purpose, are to be found all over England, even to a little bathing place, or small seaport. Surely then, Jersey—the queen of the Norman Isles,—now become the fashionable summer tour or excursion from Great Britain—which has many natural beauties to recommend it, requires the assistance of such a GUIDE.

That idea has given rise to this little book, which is not meant to give an historical, or even a statistical account of Jersey. That has already been done by several Authors, such as Mr. Falle, an eminent man of his time, and at a later period by Mr. Pless, who published a handsome volume, enriched with some beautiful engravings, which graces the libraries not of the Island only, but of many of the most eminent literary characters in Great Britain. Therefore, for historical information, on by-gone events, the reader is referred to those works; but for the useful—a knowledge of *things as they are*—the following sheets are submitted to his notice.



An experienced Traveller will always be content to take a thing as he finds it. If he shall come to Jersey, with a disposition to be pleased, he can hardly be disappointed : for independent of its natural beauties, it certainly possesses many local and adventitious advantages. The easy access to the Island, freed from the impertinent annoyance of custom-house officers, is of itself a pleasant circumstance, especially now there are Steam Packets plying between it and the neighbouring coast of England. The propinquity to France another—as a steamer and other vessels are going to and from almost every day. The comfortable Hotels and boarding-places, lodgings and ready furnished houses,—all at moderate charges; and the general absence of duties both on the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life, will be agreeably experienced by the traveller during his sojourn, and give him a relish for every thing about him, not commonly enjoyed in his own country.

There is a class of persons besides Travellers, to whom this little Book will be particularly useful—those having large families and living on limited means, who wish to take up a *permanent residence*, where they can command more comforts for the same money than in England, and those, who wish to effect a *temporary retreat*, with the view to economise—such persons will find in the following pages, ample information, as to the great advantages which Jersey offers to them.

Persons having incomes from £100 to £300 per annum, will save on an average, at the least, *twenty-five per cent*, and those having greater incomes, and who consequently consume more luxuries, will save

*more in proportion.* It must be observed, that exclusive of the cheapness of living, English money bears a premium, never less than  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent—the sovereign passing for twenty-one shillings and eight pence, and the shilling for thirteen pence, currency : hence persons receiving from England £300 per annum, when converted into Jersey money, receive £325—the *twenty-five pounds*, premium, being about sufficient to pay the rent of a genteel villa, they may be said to live *rent free* ; which to begin with, is a tolerable good inducement for them to seek a permanent residence in the Island. As to wealthy strangers, there are but few, for with two or three exceptions, £800 per annum, is the extent of any gentleman's expenditure.

There is however one subject above all others, which every person who comes to *settle* in the Island ought to understand something about, and that is, the Laws under which he is to live : the great labour, which the author has bestowed on this part of his Treatise, will, it is presumed, be much appreciated, as it is the only attempt that has ever yet been made to collect the Laws, Customs and Privileges of Jersey, into a popular form.

Although the old Norman French is the language of the Island, yet the great and constant influx of English people, and their intercourse with the natives, has caused the English to be generally spoken : hence there is very good society and always some amusements. The number of *British residents*, amounts to at least between three and four thousand, exclusive of the numerous tradespeople and artificers settled in the Island. Three fourths of the English, consist of Army and Navy

officers on half-pay and their families : the remainder are economists, or persons attracted to Jersey by the salubrity of its climate. This estimate does not include that merely migratory summer population, which takes a bird's eye view of the Island, on their way to France, or in a short excursion from England.

As to climate, it is admitted on all hands, that Jersey takes a medium rank—that is, fine weather without an excess of heat or cold. Paris, Caën, Tours, Paw, and Lausanne are hotter in summer and colder in winter ; while Brussels and Boulogne-sur-mer are in every way inferior to it. The communication by steam-packets is constant and regular. There are two fine boats, the *Ariadne* and *Lord Beresford*, which ply from Southampton from the beginning of April to the end of October ; the former every Tuesday, and the latter every Friday, at six o'clock in the evening : they touch at Guernsey early the next morning, and arrive in Jersey about twelve o'clock at noon. His Majesty's post-office steam packets ply from Weymouth to the Islands twice a week throughout the year : they leave on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, and arrive in Jersey the following morning. There are also sailing vessels from Plymouth, Poole, Portsmouth and Southampton every week.

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# STRANGER'S GUIDE, TO THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

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THE Island of Jersey, much the largest and finest of the Norman isles, is, according to Mr. Brooke, 18 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 84 south of Portland in Dorsetshire. It is 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access on account of the rocks, sands, and Forts erected for its defence. At its NW. is situated in N. latitude  $49^{\circ} 16'$  and in  $2^{\circ} 22'$  longitude West of London. This Island was known to the Gauls, the Romans, the Franks, and the Normans, and from each it is probable received a name. The Romans knew it by that of *Cæsaria*, in the records of the Tower and Exchequer it stands *Jerseye*. The form of the Island is that of an irregular paralelogram. Its greatest length, from SE. to NW. is about twelve miles; and the average breadth may be estimated at full five miles; the width does not exceed seven miles. By a very accurate measurement, it contains a superficies of between thirty-nine and forty thousand acres.

Jersey exhibits an inclined plane: part of its eastern coast, commencing at *Mont Orgueil*, and the whole of its northern shore, forms one continuous range of rocks, rising abruptly from the ocean, frequently to an elevation of from forty to fifty fathoms. It is a very probable conjecture that many of the adjacent rocks were originally part of the Island itself. There is a legendary tradition, that this Island was once so contiguous to France, that persons

passed over on a plank or a bridge, paying a small toll to the Abbey of *Coutance*. Several circumstances give a colour to the probability, that, the whole of *St. Michael's Bay*, from *Cap de la Hogue* to *Cap de Frehelle*, or the greater part of it, was once dry ground, either forming a portion of the main land or insulated.

Jersey is divided into twelve parishes, which form a part of the See of Winchester, and the Governor for the time being, is patron of all Church livings. The population of the Island, according to a late census, is 36,582.

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### APPROACH TO THE ISLAND.

Its first appearance is strikingly grand, a compact and solid mass of high land. As you come nearer it has a very barren appearance, and is surrounded by rocks of a most terrific nature and enormous size. After passing some of which called the *Corbieres*, well known by all mariners, the scene instantly changes, and a bay of infinite beauty opens to the view. Some travellers have compared it to the bay of Naples. It cannot be supposed to be any thing equal in point of extent, or interest of scene, but certainly is no way inferior in natural beauty. The bay is an exact crescent open to the South, and the high land of the Island which gradually slopes down, is in every part richly covered with wood, to the water's edge, thickly interspersed with houses and buildings. The approach to the town of St. Helier is by a pier or harbour, a bason of very great extent, and capable of holding a considerable number of shipping, with a very fine quay on the land side, protected and sheltered by the immense rock on which Fort Regent is built. The town of St. Helier being the largest, indeed almost the only town, is considered as the capital of the Island. Here is the residence of the military Governor—here the courts of law and justice are held,

the Post-office, and the market; and it is also the residence of most of the merchants and people of trade. The town itself is large, and still increasing and improving, and contains, as is supposed, upwards of sixteen thousand inhabitants.

## FORTIFICATIONS.

The bay of St. Aubin's, or St. Albans, is defended by two forts, one nearly at the Western point, and by another nearly to the Eastern point called Elizabeth Castle, which at high water appears to be on an Island, but at low water is connected with a bridge or beach nearly a mile in extent, to the town of St. Helier, which is seated on the shore directly behind this castle, and built in a sort of ravine between lofty ground on each side. This castle afforded a temporary residence to Charles I. and Clarendon, during the time of the rebellion. It was began in the reign of Elizabeth, on the site of an Abbey of Canons of the Augustine order. The rock on which it is built, is nearly a mile in circuit. In time of war it was of great importance, and strongly fortified, but now is only occupied by a small body of artillerymen. At this place the morning and evening guns are fired. On the East of this is a new built strong fortification, called Fort Regent, which rises more than one hundred and fifty feet above high-water mark, at the South end of St. Helier. When it was private property, there were gardens to its summit; it was purchased by Government for the sum of eleven thousand, two hundred and eighty-six pounds sterling, as a site of a fortress which was finished about the year 1815, and deemed impregnable. It is built of granite, is bomb proof and covers more than four acres of ground. It is affirmed that the most powerful fleet would be annihilated by its guns. There is room within its walls for 5,000 men—all that human art and strength could do, appear to have been called into service, to render this for-



tification inaccessible. Store-houses are hewn out in the solid rock for the ammunition; the well from which the Garrison is supplied with water, is 233 feet deep, 195 feet of which is bored through the solid stone. A dozen men can raise the water into cisterns, by means of a forcing pump, and they can bring up about six thousand gallons per day. This Citadel is said to have cost upwards of a million sterling; the prospect from it, seaward, is magnificent, and includes a vast labyrinth of rocks, called Violet Bank, which run round the South-East corner of the Island. On the Western side of the town, is a hill of rugged rocks, called Gallows Hill, and used as a place for execution of criminals.

The third place of military defence, that is worth notice, is St. Aubin's Castle, or as it is generally called, St. Aubin's Tower. It derives this appellation, as Mr. Falle tells us, "because formerly no other than a great tower or rock, but now fortified with bastions, planted with cannon; it is of good use for clearing the road, and protecting the ships within the pier; into which last, nothing can pass but by the permission, and under the guns of the said fort." Since Mr. Falle's time, it has been much enlarged and improved, and it is now a considerable fortress. A new pier has also been added, within which ships are well secured; and it is a most admirable place for embarking and disembarking troops, as there is an excellent beach at low water, which connects the fort with the town of St. Aubin, over which not only soldiers may pass in safety, but the heaviest ordnance may easily be transported.

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## CLIMATE.

Mr. Plees, the modern historian of the Island of Jersey, who, after a residence of near forty years, must have formed an accurate judgment on this subject, says, that, "From the trifling difference between the latitude of Jersey and that of the South-

ern coast of England, and from its proximity to the Continent, by which it is embraced on three sides, an Englishman would not be led to expect any great variation between the climate of Jersey and that of his own country. There is, however, a sensible difference ; particularly with respect to the winter season. Frost is rarely of any continuance ; snow seldom remains more than two or three days on the ground ; and shrubs, that require shelter even in Devonshire and Cornwall, are here exposed without any covering, and seldom receive much injury. Rains are indeed more frequent in Jersey : fogs that rise from the sea, and spread themselves over the land, are not uncommon ; and the Island is subject to boisterous gales of wind, especially from the Western quarter, from whence it blows more frequently than from any other part of the compass. The weather is occasionally very warm in summer ; but that oppressive sultriness sometimes experienced in England and on the Continent, in hot summers, is seldom felt. In the latter part of the spring, a keen Easterly wind prevails usually for some time : this is remarkably penetrating to delicate constitutions."

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### SOIL.

The soil of the Island, generally, is extremely good ; varying between loamy sand and decomposed granite. Neither flint, chalk, nor gravel is to be found in it. The sea pebbles supply, in some measure, the want of these articles. With a small exception, general fertility pervades the whole country. The highest hills grow good crops of corn ; and even the sides of the hills sloping sharply down, called *coteaux*, are in some places productive of good herbage for cattle ; but the valleys between the hills are most uncommonly rich and fine. Most of these valleys are well watered by beautiful streams, meandering through verdant and highly

productive meadows. Almost the only manure is a sea weed called *vraic*, with which the land is covered at certain seasons.

## PRODUCE.

From the smallness of the farms, occasioned from the nature of the tenure of lands, agriculture can only be in a very small and confined state ; and, from the immense number of trees and orchards, a very small comparative portion of the land is devoted to it. Some good wheat and barley is grown ; but oats are, in general, thin and light. Horse-beans are not known, and very few peas or vetches. The hay is in general indifferent ; as the grass is so completely shaded by trees, it is always long, wiry, and sour ; and when made, not being closely packed together, soon becomes dusty, and, on that account, very prejudicial to the wind of horses. This deficiency in the article of hay is, in a great measure compensated by means of artificial grass, particularly lucerne, for the growth of which, the soil and climate of Jersey seem to be particularly adapted. Of all articles for sale or profit, they reckon on nothing but apples and potatoes, of which a very large quantity is every year exported. An amazing number of cows are annually reared for the English market, which form no small article of trade. On so small a spot of land, the quantity reared would be almost incredible, if the mode in which they are reared was not considered. All animals, not excepting sheep, are circumscribed as to extent of pasturage, being tethered to a stake driven into the ground, with a very sparing length of rope. This, indeed, is a system of economy which is highly commendable. It might perhaps be ridiculed by some of the great graziers in Lincolnshire and Leicestershire ; but it is admirably adapted to the occupiers of small farms ; and, more particularly, in places where the natural produce of the land is so insufficient for the consump-

tion of a very large population. The soil and produce of the Island will no doubt be benefitted from a recently established "Agricultural Society," which though now in its infancy, is every way highly promising.

The following comparative estimates will show its degree of fertility, and the average produce in the different articles—

Wheat...	30 cabots, each weighing	30	} Pounds Jersey Wt. per vergée
Barley...	26	—	
Oats....	30	—	
Potatoes	.300	—	
			36
			27
			40

The utmost produce of Wheat may be taken at 40 cabots, though there has been as much as 50 cabots of 22 pounds each. The produce on an acre is about 41 8-10 English bushels. The produce of potatoes is after the rate of 27,000 Jersey pounds or nearly 22,077 English pounds per acre; 20,000 pounds is a fair average. The general crop of hay is averaged at about one ton per vergée, which is deemed a very considerable produce. The aftermath is sometimes mown, but more usually grazed. Very few Islands are known to be more woody than Jersey. Planting is, even now, carried to excess; but the greater part of the trees is the apple for cider, of which an immense quantity is made for exportation, as well as for home consumption, it being the only beverage of the country. The beauty of the apple blossom, in the early part of summer, is singularly striking to a stranger; and that circumstance should induce him to let his visit to the Island be as early as he can, to enjoy so truly delightful a scene. One of the finest productions of the Island is the Chaumentelle, a delicious pear, which sometimes exceeds a pound weight. They have been sold in the Island as high as £5 5s. per hundred. —There is a species of Kale, which is cultivated in the gardens, which is often five or six feet high; some stalks have been sent to the Agricultural Society in London, which were nine or ten feet

long. It has been said, that, in Jersey, there are no wild or noxious animals. Of the former, it is certain there is a very small portion; a few hares and rabbits, and some few coveys of partridges only. Of the latter sort, there are only snakes, lizards, and toads.

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### MINERAL SPRINGS.

On the subject of the mineralogy of the Island, for a more particular account, the reader is referred to Mr. Pless' History of Jersey, under that head. It is here sufficient to observe, that mineral springs are to be found in many places in the Island, but to no very great extent or strength. Such of the islanders, whose constitutions require the aid of medical waters, are in the habit of visiting the mineral springs in the neighbourhood of Dinan, in France, a small town seated on a beautiful river called the Rance, about six leagues only from the town of St. Maloes. The waters of Dinan are a very strong chalybeate; and found to consist of carbonate of iron and sulphuric acid, with a very small quantity of magnesia. The scenery on each side the river is most delightfully varied, and boats pass every tide, almost without the aid of sail or oar: the regular fare for passage, is only the sum of ten sous, or five pence each person.

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### ROADS.

The public or military roads, which go nearly round the Island, and to every parish church in it, (for which the inhabitants are indebted solely to that distinguished character, General Don), are always kept in excellent order, and afford the most commodious and ready travelling at all seasons.—They were originally so well formed, and composed of such good materials, (the granite stone reduced to very small pieces and covered with sea shells), that they stand very little in want of any repairs;

and such as are done, are done by labourers, who are paid by the respective parishes, at 10d. per day only, each man. There are no turnpikes, but a great want of direction posts ; for if you enquire in the country the distance from one place to another, the answer is, half an hour, an hour, or two hours ; if in town the answer would be in miles.

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## TRADE.

Cows, potatoes, cider, and apples, are the principal exports ; cows commonly fetch from £8 to £12, each ; potatoes 6d. to 8d. per cabot, weighing about 40 lbs. It is asserted that 800 pounds of potatoes have been raised on 44 feet of ground ; upwards of 8,000 tons are exported annually. Cider is made in great quantities, the price averages 15s. per hogshead of 60 gallons. It is said that at least 150,000 gallons are sent every year to England, and as much as 20,000 pounds of butter. Cheese is but little made in the Island. Cordage, candles, and soap are made for Island use and exportation. Two considerable Iron foundries have been established. —There is no restraint to Foreign commerce ; the Newfoundland trade is the most considerable : vessels go for the purpose of fishing on the banks, and carry with them, from Jersey, woollen manufactures of almost every kind ; nets, cordage, and iron ; also salt, for the curing of fish ; and having obtained a cargo, either by fishing or purchase, they proceed with it to many of the ports in Spain, the Mediterranean, and to both North and South America, and having disposed of their fish, return home with the produce of those countries to an English market, and most frequently with a cargo of salt for the Newfoundland fishery. There is no direct trade from Jersey to the East Indies, and but little to the markets of the West India Islands belonging to Great Britain.

## RELIGION.

This is professedly the protestant of the Church of England; the number of places of worship connected with it is seventeen, including the Chapel at the Hospital; there are about 12,000 sittings contained in them. The want of a Chapel at Gorey for the accommodation of those who frequent that place during the Oyster fishery was long felt; the erection of a suitable and handsome building is now completed.—A similar one is in contemplation on the site of the *Stranger's Burying Ground*, at the *Parade*. There are various denominations of Dissenters, and a considerable number of small Chapels throughout the Island, chiefly belonging to the Wesleyan and Independent connexions. No licence is required by dissenting preachers, or for chapels.

## TITHES.

The Tithes on Apples and Potatoes, with the fees for marriages and funerals, are found sufficient for the maintenance of the Parochial Clergy. The Crown claims the tithe of the Corn, which has been appropriated to the non-resident Governor of the Island. A select Committee of the House of Commons in 1833, recommended his Majesty's Government to apply this revenue to pay the salaries of the General and other Officers resident here, as also the Garrison establishment. There is an iron box called *le Tronc*, placed on the outside of every Church, with the following passage from Scripture, on a tablet over it—"Celui qui a pitié du pauvre prête à l'Eternel, qui lui rendra son bienfait." The product of these, with that of collections every Sunday at the Church doors, is distributed quarterly. The Parishes keep the Parsonage houses in repair.

## ENDOWMENTS.

Charles the First, at the entreaty of Archbishop Laud, granted revenues for the endowment of three

Fellowships in the University of Oxford, for the education of three clergymen for Jersey and Guernsey ; to which Bishop Morley added five scholarships in Pembroke College, and there is a legacy from a native of the Island which is appropriated to the same effect. But some time before these grants were conferred, Lawrence Baudin, of the parish of St. Martin, had bestowed 32 quarters of wheat rent, for the maintenance at either of the Universities of such poor scholars of Jersey, as should be found deserving of encouragement, but unable to support the expense of a Collegiate education—a gift that has been of the greatest benefit to many of the most useful and respectable characters. There are two free Grammar Schools, founded in the year 1498, called St. Magloire, or St. Manlier, and St. Anastase, under the direction of the Dean and Clergy, but the endowments are too small to be of any material service, or to render the establishments able to effect the original design. The two schools are situated at different ends of the Island, and are each intended for the accommodation of six parishes.

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### MANNERS, &c.

The farm-houses, which are numerous, are built of stone ; commonly with blocks of granite ; they are thatched. This is also the case with the cottages of the poor. The inhabitants are generally of the middle stature, and of much of the courtesy of the French manners, a broken English is much spoken by the common people ; but by the better educated, tolerably well. Norman French is the language mostly used by the natives. It is the language of the Bar, the Pulpit, and of legal documents. The habits of the women are peculiar ; over a black stuff petticoat, they wear a kind of frock or bedgown, with black stockings, bonnet and shawl, but all peculiarities of dress are rapidly superseding by English fashions—they retain their maiden name



after marriage. Economy is always the order of the day. It may not perhaps be too much to say, that no country can boast an appearance of greater happiness and comfort. No common beggars are ever seen ; nor is there any indication of want or misery. That there must be poor in this, as well as in every other country, cannot be doubted ; but extreme poverty is no where conspicuous. A sober, though inactive industry, is thought to prevent this—but a better, and perhaps a truer reason is, that the people of the Island having a sort of general relationship, they are studious to hide the poverty of their relations, and therefore in some measure prevent it. Industry is more particularly observable in females : it must however be admitted, that, with the outward appearances of happiness and general content, there is not that cheerfulness and hilarity discoverable in most other countries.

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## MILITARY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

THE government of the Island is partly military, and partly civil. The Legislative body or Civil government, consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, Bailiff, and twelve Jurats, the Rectors of the twelve parishes, the Constable of each parish, and the Attorney and Solicitor General ; this is the parliament of the Island ; the military government, which is little more than for the protection of the Island from invasion, lies exclusively with the Governor or his Lieutenant. The Governor himself never resides here, but his Lieutenant constantly does ; and if the latter should, on any occasion, leave the Island, even for a few days, the senior military officer is immediately sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor for the time being, and has all the power of the actual Governor. The Lieut.-Governor being always a military man, has the command of all the regular troops and Island militia ; also of the several forts, castles, and places of defence. On suspi-

cion of treason, with the consent of two Jurats, he can seize and imprison any inhabitant. No foreigner can enter the Island without his permission. He is said in some cases where the interest of the crown is concerned, to have a seat and vote in the Royal Court, as well as in the States. On such occasions he wears an elegant red cloak, and is attended by a guard of honour; his seat is next to the Bailiff's, who is the Chief Magistrate. His Excellency, however, seldom avails himself of this privilege; although former Lieutenant-Governors frequently did, and even voted in the election of civil officers. The guard of honour alluded to, consists of twelve sergeants, belonging to the regiment happening to be on duty, each bearing a lance or spear; and the red cloak worn by the Lieutenant-Governor is presumed to be in allusion to the old law maxim of "*cedant arma togæ*," and may do well in time of peace; but, in time of war, necessity sometimes requiring the power of the military Governor to be supreme, and even absolute, the opposite maxim must then prevail, "*silent loges inter arma*."

## OFFICERS APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY.

*Governor*—The Right Honourable William Carr Beresford, Viscount Beresford, Baron of Albuera and Dungarvan, in the County of Waterford, G.C.B. G.C.H., Marquis of Campo Major, Earl of Francoso, General of his Majesty's Land Forces, and Colonel of the 16th Regiment of Foot.

*Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief*—His Excellency Major General W. Thornton. C. B.

*Bailiff*—Sir John De Veulle, Kat.

*Dean*—The Very-Reverend Corbet Hue, D. D., Rector of St. Heller.

*Viscount*—Matthew Gosset, Esq.

*Attorney-General*—Thomas Le Breton, Esq.

*Solicitor-General*—J. W. Dupré, Esq.

## THE STATES.

The Legislative Body is composed of thirty-eight members, twenty-four of whom are chosen by the people ; they have no regular periods of meeting, but may be assembled by the Governor or Bailiff, or their Lieutenants, and dismissed at the pleasure of the President. Their deliberations are public. The Governor represents the King, and has a *veto* upon all their enactments. The Assembly must be composed of seven of each body, unless on very urgent occasions. The principal business is to raise money for the public service, but no such act has force of Law until it has received the Royal assent—other acts have immediate operation which lasts only for three years, without the King's confirmation, but all such as contravene the prerogative of Parliament and are repugnant to the provisions of any act of the Imperial Legislature relative to the Island, are by the Stat. 7 and 8. Will. iii. c 22. utterly void and of none effect.

His Excellency Major General Thornton, Lieut.-Governor.

*President*—Sir John De Veulle, Bailiff.

*Jurats*—Charles Le Maistre, P. R. Lempriere, Ph. De Carteret, Ph. Marett, Ph. Nicolle, jun., G. Ph. Benest, A. De St. Croix, Philip D'Auvergne, G. Bertram, N. Le Quesne, and E. L. Bisson, esqs.\*

*Clergy*—Rector of St. Helier, the Very Reverend Corbet Hue, DD., Dean ; St. Martin, Rev. G. Balleine ; St. Mary, C. Dumaresq, B.A. ; Grouville, J. Mallet ; St. Lawrence, G. Du Heaume, M.A. ; Trinity, J. T. Abier ; St. Peter, Ph. Filleul ; St. Bre-lade, E. Falle, M. A. ; St. John, Ph. Dupré ; St. Saviour, Ed. Darell, M. A. ; St. Clement, Ph. Aubin, M. A. ; St. Ouen, Ph. Payne.

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\* The number of Jurats is 12, Philip Le Maistre, esq., was elected Sept. 23, 1831, by a majority of 254 votes, but has not been sworn in, in consequence of objections having been made to his qualification.

*Constables*—One elected by each parish ; for names vide Police.

*King's Officers*—Thomas Le Breton, esquire, Attorney General ; J. W. Dupré, esquire, Solicitor-General ; Ph. Le Gallais, esquire, Deputy Viscount.

*Officers of the States*—Francis Godfray, esquire, Greffier and Treasurer ; John Aubin, H. Godfray, jun. esqrs. Under Sheriffs ; Mr. Ph Le Cras, Usher.

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## ROYAL COURT.

The execution of the law is entrusted to twelve Jurats, presided by the Bailiff or his Lieutenant, who is not to govern or prejudice their opinions, nor ever to give his vote in Court, except in cases where an equal division takes place ; but when a majority prevails, he is bound to follow it. The Jurats are elected by the people for life, subject to dismissal by the King for corrupt conduct : they have no salary and decide all causes, according to their own individual ideas of law and justice ; for few of them ever had any thing like a legal education. The Court cannot hold its sittings except in the presence of the Bailiff or his Lieut. and in cases where the Bailiff is absent, and his Lieut. present against whose judgment an exception has been made, the senior magistrate must preside, unless the Bailiff by *letter* appoints a *Juge Commis*. —The Royal Court has cognizance of all pleas, suits, and actions, whether real, personal, mixed, or criminal, arising *within the Island*, treason only excepted, and is immediately subordinate to the King in Council, by appeal or doleance. In criminal cases there lies no appeal. It has been maintained that the Court is competent to try causes arising out of the Island, *if the parties be within it* ; as for instance, a mutiny on board a merchant vessel in any part of the World, whether the vessel and crew belong to Jersey or not ; a breach of promise of marriage, committed any where in his Ma-

jesty's dominions, and even a debt contracted in England, the recovery of which may be barred by the Statute of Limitations there, provided it is not of *ten years' standing* !—The Court must take cognizance of the records, judgments, &c. of his Majesty's Courts elsewhere, provided the documents be properly authenticated. When a cause or action is brought forward, a copy of the proceeding having been served on the defendant by an officer of the Court, the case is stated by one of the advocates—(whom it is absolutely necessary to employ,)—and whose fee is often much more than the sum to be recovered. If the cause of action is of no great importance, both parties come prepared with their witnesses, provided they can be immediately procured, and the cause is at once decided ; but if the witnesses are not directly on the spot, time is given for the purpose, and the Court summons them to attend, on pain of imprisonment. In the ordinary Court, which is always held on a Saturday, and called *la Cour du Samedi*, two Jurats with the Bailiff or his Lieut. are sufficient for the decision of causes, but with an appeal to the Court of the greater number of Jurats, which is called the *Corps de Cour*, or Full Court, and from their decision, in matters of considerable importance, there is an ultimate appeal to the King in Council. In this case, it is necessary that the evidence of witnesses be taken on oath before the Court, and reduced to writing, and lodged in the office of an officer of the Court called the Greffier. The Court has two terms of sitting, one in the spring, the other in the autumn of the year ; and, on particular occasions, it may be called together by the Bailiff or his Lieutenant, in the intermediate space of time. In civil causes, the Jurats are to be considered in the light of both jurors and judges ; but in criminal cases, there must be the intervention of two juries, somewhat resembling the practice of the English Courts ; one Jury finding the bill of indictment, and the other trying that indictment.

*Bailiff*—Sir John De Veulle, Knight.

*Lieutenant-Bailiff*—Philip De Carteret, esquire.

*Jurats*—(vide States).

*King's Law Officers*—Attorney-General (Office, No. 3, Halkett-Place), Solicitor-General, (Office, 24, Royal-Square), Deputy Viscount, (Office, 18, Vine-street).

*Officers of the Court*—The Greffier, (Office over the Court), Under Sheriffs, (Office, 16, Hill-street, and 18, Vine-street).

*Advocates*—J. Poingdestre, Esq., Vauxhall, Ph. Le Couteur, Esquire, Halkett-Place, John Hammond, Esq., 1, Queen-street, Francis Le Couteur, Esq., St. John, Peter Maret, Esq., St. Laurens, Frs. Godfray, Esq., 38, Halkett-Place.

*Attornies*—H. Godfray, P. Journeaux, 19, New-street, M. Noel, St. Aubins, J. Monamy, J. Aubin, H. Godfray, jun., Ph. Le Gallais, 18, Vine-street, W. G. Le Gallais, Halkett-Place, M. Gibaut, J. Aubin, jun., M. Amy, J. Blampied, 10, Broad-street, C. De Ste. Croix, T. De Ste. Croix, P. Messervy, J. Mourant, T. Tessier, P. J. Simon, 3, Halkett-Place, F. Le Maistre, jun., Ch. Ahier, Th. Gallichan, Hill-street, Ph. C. Godfray, James Le Brun and John Dallain.

*Notaries Public*—J. Pipon, Ann-street, P. Journeaux, 19, New-street, M. Noel, St. Aubins, P. Le Gallais, 18, Vine-street, D. Janvrin, Commercial Bank, T. Mallet, Colomberie, T. Falle, Colomberie, J. Blampied, 10, Broad-street, G. Burr, 4, New-street, P. Godfray, Old Bank.

*Surveyors*—M. Noel, J. Monamy, P. Le Gallais, F. Le Maistre, M. Amy, C. De Ste. Croix, M. Poingdestre, J. P. Bosdet, E. Le Gros, P. Pirouet, P. Messervy, J. Mourant, P. Bichard, M. Gibaut, C. Ahier, P. J. Le Brun, T. De St. Croix, J. Le Quesne, C. Maret, P. Le Masurier, P. J. Le Neveu, P. J. Simon, P. C. Godfray, J. Tessier, Frs. J. Le Montais, J. Dumaresq, N. Le Quesne, P. Falle, jr. N. Hubert.

**TERMS.**—*Extraordinary or Saturday Court*—The Spring Term begins the first Saturday after the 11th April, and ends the 5th July. The Autumn Term begins on the first Saturday after the 11th September and ends the 5th December.

*Cour d'Héritage*, or Court for Real Property—opens on the first Saturday after the 4th of May, and on the Thursday preceding the 11th October.

### ECCLESIASTICAL GOVERNMENT.

There is an Ecclesiastical government, the Rector of St. Helier, for the time being, (the Venerable the Dean), holding a spiritual court. The laws are all founded on the canons of James the First, which were framed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lincoln and the Bishop of Winchester, and received the Royal assent in the year 1623 under the sign manual. These canons granted to the Dean the power of bestowing licences for marriage—the entry and probate of wills which must be registered in his office and approved under his seal, and letters of administration of the goods of intestates dying without heirs of their body to the next of kindred. As the Island is in the diocese of Winchester, all questions of importance are sent for the decision of the Diocesan, who exercises the prerogative of Ordination and granting institutions to livings on the presentation of the Governor.

*Judge*—Very-Reverend Corbet Hue, D.D., Dean.

*Assessors*—The Clergy, (*Vide States*.)

*Proctor*—Philip Le Gallais, Esquire.

*Advocate*—C. De Ste. Croix, Esquire.

*Greffier*—J. W. Dupré, Esquire.

**TERMS**—These are the same as the Civil Court.

### THE IMPOST.

The revenue of the Island is small, for its exigencies are not great. The harbours are kept in repair

by the dues of anchorage, and impot on spirits, which has long been established for that purpose. The first grant for this impôt, which was then one sous per bottle, was in 1615, & was confirmed by Charles the First; but the distractions of the kingdom prevented its receiving the authority of the great seal till 1649, when it was renewed by letters patent from Charles the Second. The public revenue is now chiefly derived from a new impot upon wines and spirits, and from sums paid on obtaining licences for opening public houses.

The following is the amount of the impot or duty: On Portuguese, Spanish, and Italian wines, two pounds ten shillings per pipe. On French and Rhenish wines, one pound ten shillings per pipe. On spirits, one shilling per gallon. A publican who sells wines and spirits, pays annually for his licence, five pounds.

The annual revenue of the Island, on the average, may be thus computed.

Duty on wines and spirits.....	£7,250
Licences on public houses.....	500
Anchorage and harbour dues. &c., }	2,250
applied to the piers..... }	

Sterling—£10,000

The whole principle of taxation which is politic and just, speaks its own praise and requires no eulogy. The amount raised is trifling, and no portion of it is laid upon the necessities of life, or bears upon the wants of the poorer classes. A state is happy, when its situation is such as to admit of this system, so conducive to the interest and welfare of its people, and to the increase and prosperity of its commerce; and which, adding to the enjoyment of the natural advantages of Jersey, causes it to be resorted to by strangers, and contributes to heighten that attachment to his soil which is felt by every native.



*His Majesty's Receivers*—H. Touzel, and M. Amiraux, Esquires.

*Collectors*—Ed. Nicolle, Esq., Principal, P. Le Geyt, Esq., Assistant.

*Securities*—M. Amiraux, Esq., and Rev. F. Perrot.

## CUSTOMS' HOUSE.

This is a private house situated well for the interests of commerce, being contiguous to the harbour, in the central part of Bond-street, No. 9. Office open from 9 till 2.

*Principal Officer*—J. Durell, Esquire.

*Comptroller*—Mr. J. Rider.

*Waiter and Searcher*—Mr. H. Warne.

*Harbour Masters*—T. Lerrier, St. Helier, Mr. J. Luce, St. Aubin, and P. Bertram, Gorey.

*Inspector of Strangers and granter of Passports*—Col. Touzell, Government Office, St. Saviour's-road, from 10 till 3.

*Boatmen*—Jas. Hardy, and Joseph Beaton.

## CONSULAR SERVICE.

Consuls are appointed by Commission granted by the Minister for Foreign affairs of the respective governments, subject to the approbation of his Britannic Majesty. *Vice* Consuls are appointed by the Consuls in London. There is no salary attached to either office, further than consular fees, &c.

M. Amiraux, Esq., for Sweden and Norway, Mr. P. J. Simon, for France, N. Le Quesne, Esq., for Portugal, M. J. Moisson, jun., for the Netherlands Ph. De Ste. Croix, Esq., for Prussia, Ed. De La Taste, Esq., for the Brazils, F. De Ste. Croix, esq., for Hanover, Ch. Le Quesne, esq., for Spain, Messrs. Collings (Guernsey) for Russia, J. De Ste. Croix, esq., for Denmark, T. Duhamel, esq., for Belgium.

*Agent for Lloyds*—T. Mallett, Esq., Colomberie.

*Royal Greenwich Hospital*—Mr. P. Warne, Recv.

## GENERAL POST OFFICE.

G. W. Le Geyt, Esq., Post Master, appointed by the Post Master General. The Office is situated in Minden Place, is open every day in the week, from 9 in the morning until 9 in the evening, excepting during the hours of Divine Service on Sundays. The Mails are conveyed by his Majesty's Post-Office Steam-Packets, and arrive every Sunday and Thursday; are made up Monday and Friday evenings, and depart Tuesday and Saturday mornings. The box is shut at nine, but Papers are admitted for a penny, Letters for two pence, and the mail entirely closed at eleven o'clock. Delivery of Papers for Public Offices, Clubs, Reading Rooms, and Letters on the public service half an hour, and all others an hour and a half after the arrival of the Bags at the Office. Papers and Letters are delivered in Town gratis, but in the Country are charged 1 penny each—Papers from England come free, as likewise Letters franked by Ministers of the Crown:—but the franking privilege of Parliament does not extend to the Islands, hence such Letters are chargeable with full postage from the place at which they are deposited; nor will Petitions, addressed to either House, go to Members of Parliament free of postage, although sent in covers open at the sides, and do not weigh more than six ounces, agreeably to 54, George III. 69. Letters cannot be franked from the Island. Papers are free to and from Guernsey, but to any part of Great Britain and Ireland they are charged 3d., and to the Colonies, 1½d. The Clerks of the Foreign Post Office charge 10s. 6d. per quarter for forwarding Jersey Papers to France, the United Netherlands, Brazil, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru. The Royal Court of Jersey has no jurisdiction over his Majesty's Post Office, although letters containing money have been attached for debt by its Sheriffs. By a warrant from one of the principal Secretaries of State, Letters may be detained and opened; but if any person shall

wilfully detain or open a Letter delivered to the Post Office, without such authority, he shall forfeit £20, and be incapable of having any future employment in the Post Office. No monies are allowed to be remitted through the medium of *Post Office Orders*. All complaints are to be addressed to the Secretary, Sir Francis Feeeling.—Felonies connected with the Post Office are triable in England.

### FOREIGN POST OFFICE.

Is situated in Library Place. Mr. La Fontaine, Master. All letters to and from the Island are forwarded by way of Granville and St. Malo.

### TABLE OF MILES.

Giving the true distances from the Statue, in the Royal Square, to different places in the Island, from correct measurements made by authority :—

	M.	F.	Y.
To St. Clement's Church -	2	4	66
Grouville Barracks, by do.	4	0	99
Grouville Church -	2	6	66
Grouville Barracks -	3	3	132
Gorey -	4	1	0
Mont Orgueil Castle -	4	6	33
St. Saviour's Church -	1	2	99
St. Martin's Church -	3	6	66
Rozel Barracks -	5	6	0
Trinity Church -	3	6	0
Bouley Bay -	4	6	0
St. Peter's Church -	4	6	4
St. Ouen's Church -	6	2	0
St. Lawrence's Church -	3	2	0
St. John's Church -	5	5	68
St. Mary's Church -	5	6	0
St. Brelade's Church -	5	4	0
St. Aubin's Pier -	3	6	132

### BANKS.

All promissory Bank notes are payable only in the

Island, and its currency: some are guaranteed by personal security, and others by the mortgage of houses and lands at a valuation, to the Treasurer of the States. The three principal Banks in the town of St. Helier draw Bills on London and Paris; the rate of exchange is usually on London  $8\frac{1}{2}$  and on Paris  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent premium. Bills are discounted by usurers according to risk at from 1 to 5 per cent per month. As the only interest of money recognized by Law is five per cent per annum, borrowers may be discharged from their liabilities by compelling lenders to action them before the Royal Court for payment.

#### TOWN BANKERS.

*Old Bank*—Hugh Godfray, Sons and Co., Royal Square, draw on De Lisle & Co. London.

*Commercial*—Messrs. Janvrin, Durell, De Veulle & Co. Broad-st., draw on De Lisle & Co., London.

*Jersey Banking Company*—Nicolle, De St. Croix, D'Auvergne, Le Quesne & Co., Broad-street, draw on J. Thomas, son, and Le Feuvre, London.

Sorel, Jarvis, & Sorel, Dumaresq-street.

*Jersey Bank*—T. and P. Duhamel, Cross-street.

*Family Association Bank*—T. Powel Clanalbin, Colomberie.

*St. Helier's Provident*—Js. Ennis, Charing-Cross.

*Don-street Chapel*—Peter Pequign, Sand-street.

Guiten and Perchard, No. 32, King-street.

*Jersey Bank*—T. Turner, Gloucester-street.

#### COUNTRY BANKERS.

*Country Bank*—Messrs. Gibaut, Falla, Alexandre, Le Quesne & Co., payable at Mr. N. Le Rossignol's, No. 60, New-street.

*St. Peter's*—Matt. Alexandre, payable at Messrs. Le Masurier and Blampied's, Charing-Cross.

*Franche Ville Bank*—George Aubin, Grouville, payable at Le Sueur's Hotel, Mill-street.

The Constables of St. John, St. Peter, St. Owen, St. Martin, St. Mary, Trinity, St. Clement, and St. Saviour, have notes in circulation, guaranteed by their respective parishes.

## COIN.

It is supposed that from £50,000 to £60,000, in specie, is circulated in the Island—comprising: coin of the Realm, States Tokens, French Crowns, Spanish Dollars, Franc and half Franc pieces.

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AGENTS TO THE FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

*Sun, Fire and Life Office*, Mr. J. Le Ber, 18, Royal Square—*Royal Exchange*, do., J. Benest, esquire, 5, Bond-street—*Alliance*, do., P. Godfray, esquire, 25, Royal Square—*Phoenix Fire and Life*, do., Mr. M. Tate, New-street—*Norwich Union*, do., Mr. P. Durell, 61, New-street—*West of England*, do., Mr. C. Kernot, 25, Halkett-place—*British Fire*, do., Mr. D. Vonberg, Broad-street—*British Commercial Life* do., Mr. C. Thoreau, Beau-sejour—*Promoter*, do., E. Marrett, esq., Church-street—*European*, do., Mr. M. Amy, Queen-street—*Eagle*, do., Mr. J. Blampied, Broad street—*Clerical, Medical, and General Life*, do., E. Nicolle, esquire, Jersey Banking Company.

*General Annuity Endowment Association*—Doctor Hooper, Medical Referee.

\* \* \* The *Sun* and *West of England Life Offices*, issue Policies in the Islands, without stamps. The losses of the *Sun Fire and Life Offices* are invariably paid to the insured, by Bank post Bills, at seven days sight, drawn to the order of the sufferers, consequently these monies cannot be attached by any process from the Local Courts.

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JERSEY NATIONAL SCHOOL.

This School was established in 1813, and is kept at a spacious and lofty room in Upper Don-street. Its object is the general education of poor children, and there are at present 210 boys and 90 girls. They are admitted on the written recommendation of a

Subscriber, Mr. Martin and Miss Durell are the Master and Mistress.

*Patron*—His Ex. Major General Thornton, C.B.

*President*—The Right-Rev. Bishop of Winchester.

*Acting President*—The Very-Rev. Dean of Jersey.

*Treasurer*—Clement De Quetteville, Esq.

*Secretary*—Thomas Lempriere, Esq.

### ST. HELIER'S PAROCHIAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

This is a similar institution to the National, and is held every Sunday at the School room in Don-street. The children are numerous, and attend divine service regularly at the Town Church, with the master and mistress. They are admitted on the recommendation of a subscriber.

*Patron*—The Right-Rev. Bishop of Winchester.

*President*—The Very-Rev. the Dean of Jersey.

*Acting President*—The Rector of St. Helier.

*Treasurer*—Thomas Lempriere, Esq.

### PROVIDENCE SCHOOL.

This was established August 1, 1832, for the instruction of Girls, upon the improved Lancasterian System, and is calculated to hold 150.—They are admitted every Monday morning, by application at the School, on payment of two pence per week, in advance. There are now 130. The course of instruction comprises, reading, writing, arithmetic, and needle-work.—Mistress, Miss Edwards.

### GREAT UNION-ROAD SCHOOL.

Situated near Devonshire-Place, and was opened May 6, 1833, for the instruction of Boys, upon the Lancasterian plan. It comprises, reading, writing, arithmetic both slate and mental, English grammar, geography, and practical geometry. They are admitted every Monday morning, at the School, on

payment of four pence for one, and six pence for two, in advance. The room is calculated to hold 120, and is at present full.—Master, Mr. E. Mitchell.

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### JERSEY UNION INFANT SCHOOL.

Wherein the religious instruction communicated, is based on the Sacred Scriptures alone—at Mr. Giffard's room, Sligo-street.

*Treasurer*—Mr. C. Le Quesne.

*Secretary*—Lieutenant R. T. Sainthill, R. N.

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### CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

This Institution was established in 1821, as a Branch to the Parent Society. It is supported by annual subscriptions and donations. The anniversary meetings are held in the month of August, in the morning, at the Providence School House, Providence-street, and in the evening, in the National School-room, Upper Don-street—a report of which is printed and circulated. There is also a Ladies' Branch, formed in August 1824.

*Patron*—The Lord Bishop of Winchester.

*President*—The Very-Rev. the Dean of Jersey.

*Vice Presidents*—Sir Matthew Blackiston, Bart., Colonel Tonzel.

*Treasurer*—Francis Bertram, Esquire.

*Secretaries*—Rev. Ph. Filleul, Rev. T. Orange.

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### JERSEY DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

This Committee was instituted in July 1819 in aid of the Parent Society, of whom Bibles, Testaments and religious tracts, agreeably to the sentiments of the Church of England, are purchased for distribution in the Island. A regular supply is kept on hand by the Treasurer.

*Patron*—The Lord Bishop of Winchester.

*President*—His Excellency Major Gen. Thornton,  
C. B.

*Treasurer*—Thomas Lempriere, Esq.

*Secretary*—Rev. Thomas Orange.

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## FEMALE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Instituted for the circulation of the Bible only,  
and forms a branch of the Parent Society.

*Patron*—Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth.

*Patroness*—Lady Teignmouth.

*President*—Mrs. General Le Couteur.

*Treasurer*—Mrs. H. Gordon.

*Secretaries*—Misses C. E. Bedford, and C. Pipon.

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## BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Was established in 1820, and is supported by  
donations and annual subscriptions ; it relieves the  
sick and distressed of every denomination. The  
business is conducted by a Committee and forty  
visitors. Subscriptions and donations are received  
by the Treasurer and Secretaries.

*Treasurer*—Mr. Peter Pequin.

*Secretaries*—Messrs. J. Antoine, Francis Guiton,  
jun., and A. Giffard.

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## BRITISH UNION SOCIETY.

This Society was established June 1, 1824 ; to  
consist of 101 members, for mutual relief. In cases  
of sickness they receive ten shillings per week,  
and at death their widows are entitled to ten pounds.  
The meetings are held at Jesse Strout's, Navy and  
Friend's Inn, Waterloo-street, on the first Thurs-  
day evening in every month. Their annual meeting is  
on Whit Monday, when the members dine together.



## PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

Instituted in 1825 chiefly for the relief of necessitous Strangers and other distressed persons, without distinction, who are not entitled to receive parochial assistance. The business of the Society is conducted by a Committee which meets once a month regularly to receive the reports of the visitors, and to provide for the contingencies of the ensuing month. Donations and subscriptions are received at the bank of Messrs. H. Godfray, Sons, & Co. by the Treasurer, Secretaries, the members of the Committee, and at the Royal Saloon.

*Patron*—His Ex. Major Gen. Thornton, C. B.

*President*—Sir Thomas Le Breton, Knt.

*Vice-Presidents*—The Very-Rev. Dr. Hue, Dean, and Ph. R. Lempriere, Esq., Jurat

*Treasurer*—Captain Le Geyt, R. N.

*Physicians*—Dr. Brohier, and Dr. Hooper.

*Secretaries*—Mr. M. Tate, and Mr. W. Saunders.

## FRIENDLY PROVIDENT UNION SOCIETY.

Was established in 1826, and the meetings are held at the Wesleyan School-room, Peter-street, the first Tuesday in every month. There are at present 220 members, and the funds exceeds £800.

*Patron*—The Very-Reverend the Dean.

## CEASARIAN LAUDABLE FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION.

The meetings of this Society are held the first Monday in every month, at the Wesleyan School-room, Peter-street, and an annual one on the first Monday in August. It was established the 8th of August, 1828, and the number of members is 142, besides five honorary ones. Their funds amount to upwards of £400.

*Patron*—Colonel Touzel.

*President*—Mr. J. Baptist.

*Vice-President*—Mr. Westaway.

*Treasurers*—Mr. J. Knight and Mr. H. Marchand.

*Secretaries*—Mr. J. Le Ber, and Mr. W. White.

## LIBERTY UNION REFORM SOCIETY.

This Society was formed on the 13th of March, 1833, for the purpose of mutual assistance and support in time of affliction and death. Their meetings are held the first Wednesday in every month, at Mr. Giffard's Room, Sligo-street. They have an annual dinner on the first Wednesday after New Year's day.

## SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, &c.

This Society was instituted in June 1824 to promote religious knowledge among sailors. The sacred Scriptures, tracts, and other religious books agreeably to the doctrines of the Church of England are circulated, and relief administered to distressed Seamen, their wives, children, &c. The Seamen's Chapel is on the pier, and the Bethel Union flag is hoisted in front during the time of service. The Society is supported by donations and annual subscriptions.

*Patron*—Right Hon. James Lord De Saumarez.

*President*—Captain George Le Geyt, R. N.

*Vice President*—P. Nicolle, Esq., Jurat.

*Treasurer*—Lieutenant Sainthill, R. N.

*Secretary*—Mr. Bartley.

## AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society was established 7th Sept. 1833, under the auspices of His Excellency General Thorn-

ton, Lieut. Governor. There are upwards of 120 members. Its objects are similar to the Institutions in England, and promise to be attended with great benefit to the Island.

*President*—His Excellency Major General Thornton, C. B.

*Treasurer*—James Robin, esq.

*Secretary*—Colonel Le Couteur.

### LODGES.

*Mechanical Lodge*—Held at Mr. Thompson's Albion Hotel, Mulcaster-street, the third Thursday in every month.

*Farmer's Lodge*—Held at Godfrey's Kent Coffee House, first Monday Evening, every month.

*34, Irish Lodge*—Held at Strout's Navy & Friends first Tuesday Evening, every month.

*Odd Fellows Lodge*.—Held at Godfrey's Kent Coffee House, every Tuesday.

### SEA BATHING,

Being often recommended by the Faculty as a certain remedy for many diseases incident to the human frame, the sands of St. Aubin, but more especially those of St. Clement, and the rocks of Havre des Pas, from their secluded situation, are admirably suited for that healthy recreation.

### MEDICAL PROFESSION.

List of those who have obtained permission of the Royal Court, to practice as Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, Chemists and Druggists, in obedience to an Act of the States, passed on the 22d October, and enforced on the 1st December, 1832 :—

## PHYSICIAN.

Mr. Scholefield, - - - Clarence-Place.

## SURGEONS AND APOTHECARIES.

## Messrs.

Banks, Bath-street.  
 Bellamy, George-street.  
 Brohier, New-street.  
 De Caux, Don-street.  
 Dickson, Grove-Place.  
 Dumanoir, Philip-street.  
 Duret, Queen-street.  
 Fixott, Beresford-street.  
 Grant, St. Aubin's.  
 Hooper, New-street.  
 Jolin, Ph. Pier-road.  
 Jones, C. sen. La Motte-street.  
 Jones, C. jun. ditto.  
 Jones, G. Pitt-street.

## Messrs.

King, Beresford-street.  
 La Cloche, Mont-au-Pr.  
 Lean, Library-Place.  
 Le Cocq, Don-road.  
 Le Gros, Clarence-Place.  
 Low, St. Peter's.  
 Mc'Dowell, Gorey.  
 Mc'Lean, St. Aubin's.  
 Montesino, Quay.  
 Nicolle, St. Martin's.  
 Paddock, Halkett-Place.  
 Poingdestre, Hemies.  
 Quesnel, Library-Place.  
 Struvé, Crescent.  
 Symonds, Bath-street.

## CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

## Messrs.

Aubin, John son of John, King-street.  
 Aubin, John son of Thos. Library-Place.  
 Christie, King street.  
 Ereaut, Bath-street.  
 Gallichan, King-street.

## Messrs.

Lean, Library-Place.  
 Le Monier, York-street.  
 Lotherington, King-street.  
 Martin, King-street.  
 Paddock, Halkett-Place.  
 Saunders, King-street.

## HOTELS.

There are several respectable ones in the town of St. Helier, among which are the following : *British*, Almond, Broad-street—*Old London*, Hussey, North Pier—*New London*, Miller, South Pier—*Union*, Le Veslet, Royal-Square—*York*, Le Gros, Royal Sq.—*Commercial*, Paton, Don-street—*Deal's*, Pier-road—*Albion*—Thompson, Mulcaster - street—*Gregory's*, Pier-road—*Market Inn*, Brabin, Halkett-street.

## BOARDING HOUSES.

Blanchard's, Halkett-Place—Farrell's, Mulcaster street—and Wilkinson's, Don-street.

## PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The following dates recording the consecration, &c. will show the antiquity of the respective parish Churches throughout the Island, extracted from an ancient manuscript among the records of Coutance in Normandy :—

St. Brelade	- -	27th May, A. D.	- - -	1111
St. Martin	- -	4th January	- - -	1116
St. Clement	- -	20th September	- - -	1117
St. Ouen	- -	4th September	- - -	1120
St. Saviour	- -	30th May	- - -	1154
Trinity	- -	3rd September	- - -	1163
St. Peter	- -	20th June	- - -	1167
St. Lawrence	- -	4th January	- - -	1199
St. John	- -	1st August	- - -	1204
St. Mary	- -	5th October	- - -	1220
Grouville	- -	25th August	- - -	1222
St. Helier	- -	15th August	- - -	1241

The following are in the town of St. Helier :—

**ST. HELIER'S PAROCHIAL CHURCH.**—This which is of Norman architecture, is the best in the Island, and was consecrated in 1241. There is a good organ in it, and several Monuments worthy of inspection, particularly one erected by order of the States to the memory of Major Pierson, who was killed in defending the Town against the French. Service is performed in French in the morning at 11 o'Clock, and evening at 7 o'Clock, and in English at two o'Clock in the afternoon for the troops.

**ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, New-street.**—This is a substantial edifice ; it has a portico of the Doric order, the columns of which are of Jersey granite. It was opened in the year 1818, and will contain 1000 persons. The officiating Minister is the Revd. Mr.

**Stapleton.** The Episcopal Service is performed in English at 11 in the morning, and at seven in the evening. Application for Pews to be made to Mr. Baker, New-street.

**ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL, *St. James's Street*.**—This building, which is in the gothic style, was opened on Sunday the 1st of November 1829. The Officiating Minister is the Reverend J. Currie. The Episcopal Service is performed in English at half past 10 in the morning, and 4 in the afternoon. There are 200 free sittings, but application for Pews is to be made to Mr. T. O. Lyte, Hill street.

**CALVINIST CHAPEL, *Upper Halkett-Place*.**—Officiating Minister, Rev. Frs. Perrot. Service in French at half past 10 in the morning and half past 6 in the evening.

**ZION INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, *Zion Place*.**—Officiating Minister, Rev. Mr. Moase. Service in English at 11 in the morning and half past 6 in the evening.

**ALBION CHAPEL, *New-street*.**—English Service for the *Independents*, at 11 in the morning, and half past 6 in the evening—Officiating Minister, Revd. C. Traveller. English Service for the *Baptists*, at three o'clock in the afternoon—Officiating Minister, Revd. T. Jarvis.

**SALEM BAPTIST CHAPEL, *Ann-street*.**—Officiating Minister, Rev. J. Carré. Service in French, at half past 10 in the morning, and half past 6 in the evening.

**WESLEYAN CHAPEL, *Peter-street*.**—Service in English, at 11 in the morning and 6 in the evening.—Officiating Minister, Rev. J. Hocken.

**METHODIST CHAPEL, *Don-street*.**—Service in French at half-past 10 in the morning, and half-past 6 in the evening.

**PRIMITIVE METHODIST, *Hemies*.**—Officiating Minister, Reverend Mr. Cousins—Service in English at 11 in the morning, and 6 in the evening.

**SOCIETY OF FRIENDS**—Meet every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, at a private house, near the first Tower.

on the St. Aubin's-road, and in the evening, at six o'clock, in the room of the Literary and Scientific Institution. They have a burial ground near Patriotic-Place, where the first corpse was interred in August last. It is in contemplation to establish a meeting house in some convenient part of St. Helier's.

**ENGLISH ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, *Hue-street*—**Officiating Minister, Reverend Mr. Ryan—Service at 8 and 11 in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon.

**FRENCH ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, *Castle-street*—**Officiating Minister, Reverend M. Gaudin—Service at 8 and 10 in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon.

**THE SYNAGOGUE** is at the house of Joel Elias, No. 10, Dumaresq-street.

## **RITES AND CEREMONIES.**

**Baptisms**—At the Town Church, children born in St. Helier's parish are baptized on Sunday mornings at 9 o'clock, and on Wednesdays and Fridays before or after Service—no charges are made, but donations to the poor are usually given.

**Marriages**—If by Banns, the fees are from 5s to 10s—by Licence, from 10s to £5, payable to the Dean; they are celebrated either at the Church or residence of the parties, and the charges vary according to circumstances, the hour and place of solemnization. Strangers are required to enter into a bond, and Foreigners marrying subjects of his Majesty, must first obtain permission of the Lt.-Governor.

**Burials**—There are three Burial grounds in the parish of St. Helier, under the jurisdiction of the Dean, and one belonging to Dissenters. Charges for interment are as follow:—Breaking the ground, for a stranger, £1—Dean's fee; rated inhabitants exempted. Officiating Clergyman, 5s; Clerk, 2s 6d; Sexton, 2s 6d, and at the New Ground, 3s 4d. Per-

mission to erect a head stone, 5s. Tomb stone, from £3 to £5—Dean's fee. The Minister, Clerk, and Sexton, usually go to the house to accompany the corpse, and when scarfs, hat bands, and gloves are given, they accept them. If strangers of the Town are buried in the Country, the fees are paid in every parish through which the corpse passes. Interments at the Church burying grounds may be conducted by Dissenters, agreeably to their own rites, by obtaining permission of the Rector, and paying him the usual fees.

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### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This is situated in Library-Place, was erected and furnished with books, at the expence of the Revd. Philip Falle, the venerable historian of the Island, who was a native of Jersey, a Canon of Durham, and formerly Chaplain to King William III. This benefaction was increased by the late Reverend Dr. Dumaresq, who added many valuable Works. The Library contains about 5,000 volumes, among which are a considerable number on Theological subjects. The States have lately determined on expending £100 per annum, to enrich the collection, by the addition of Modern Works, on those branches of Literature and Science in which it is most deficient. This sum, if judiciously applied, will, in the course of a few years, render the establishment of essential benefit to the Island. The subscription is only 5s per annum ; no books are suffered to be removed from the room, which is open three days in the week. A house is provided for the Librarian.

*Librarian*—Mr. Quesnel.

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### NEWSPAPERS.

There are ten weekly Journals published in Jersey, five in English and five in French ; they will be distinguished by their names. No duty is attached



to them or to advertisements, and they can be sent to any part of Great Britain on payment of 3d. and to the Colonies, 1½. Their names, proprietors, and days of publication are as follow :—

*English and Foreign News*, proprietor, Abraham Jones Le Cras, published on Friday, Office 5, Hope-street.

*British Press*, proprietors, Philip Payn and Co., Royal-Square, published on Tuesday and Friday.

*Chronique de Jersey*, proprietor, Peter Perrot, Royal-Square, published on Saturday.

*Gazette de Jersey*, proprietor, Philip Mourant, Royal Square, published on Saturday.

*Le Constitutionnel*, proprietor Chad. Le Lievre, 5, Halkett-Place, published on Saturday.

*Jersey Patriot and Guernsey Free Press*, proprietor Abraham Jones Le Cras, published Tuesday morning, Office 5, Hope-street.

*Jersey Times*, proprietors, Messrs. Kaye and Co., published on Tuesday and Friday, Office on the South Pier.

*L'Impartial*, proprietor F. Romeril, 7, Parade-Place, published on Wednesday.

*L'Observateur Chretien*, published on Saturday by Mr. J. Le Ber, 18, Royal Square.

*Journal du Commerce*, proprietor, Mr. Richard Giffard, published at Olivia Cottage, Coie, on Saturday.

*The Christian's Friend*, proprietor, Mr. Day, published on Saturday by Mr. J. Le Ber, 18, Royal Square.

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## ROYAL SALOON, LIBRARY, AND READING ROOM.

This establishment is spacious and delightfully situated in the Royal Square. It has about 10,000 volumes of books in the English and French languages, the leading London Journals, Monthly and Quarterly Publications, &c.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

This was established in 1831, and now consists of between fifty and sixty Members ; it has a rising museum and apparatus.

*Treasurer*—Colonel Touzel.

*Secretary*—Mr. Saunders.

## THE BATHS AND READING ROOM.

These are situated in Bath-street, and kept by Mr. JOHN CHURCHILL. Hot and cold, salt and fresh water, as also shower Baths from 7 in the morning to 10 o'clock at night. The charges are as follow :—Hot salt bath 2s, cold do. 1s., fresh hot bath 1s 6d, shower baths, 1s 6d ; towels, gowns, &c. charged for extra.

Reading Room, Subscription 5s. British, per Quarter. Courier & Times, London Journals, Portsmouth and Hampshire Telegraph, and the Jersey Papers are taken. The Army and Navy List, &c. It is open to non-subscribers at all hours, but they are expected to take some refreshment.

## NEWS AND CLUB ROOMS.

These are supported by subscription. Daily London Papers, Foreign Journals, & Periodical Works are taken. Strangers, when introduced, are admitted gratis for one month.

*Reading Society*. At Mr. Mourant's, Royal-Square.—*United Reading Society*, At Mr. Wright's, Royal-Square.—*Cesarea*, At Mrs. Le Tibley's, Library-Place.—*Social*, At Mrs. Nelson's, Bond-street.—*Commercial*, At Mrs. Deal's, Pier-road.—*Reform*, At Caledonian Hotel, South-Pier.—*Tradesmen's*, At Mrs. Paton's, Don-street.—*Liberty*, At Mrs. Le Gros's, York Hotel, Royal-Square.

## AMUSEMENTS.

These are various ; the new Theatre is opened once a year, alternately by English and French Co-

medians, and in the interim by gentlemen Amateurs. There is also a minor Theatre, situate in Regent-road, which is occasionally opened by Amateurs.—The Island is likewise visited by Equestrian troops, Panoramas, &c. Balls and Concerts are held during the Winter. There are two Billiard Tables at Gregory's Commercial Hotel, Pier-road, and two at Touzel's, in Queen-street.

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### NEW THEATRE ROYAL.

This edifice which has a doric portico, stands in the centre of a Crescent at the east end of the Town. It was built by shares in 1827, and opened in 1828, the receipts of the House when full amount to £80.

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### ASSEMBLY ROOM.

This is at the Royal Yacht Club Hotel on the pier. The Winter Assemblies commence in October, take place every fortnight, under the management of Stewards, and are supported by subscription. They are well attended. There is usually a Fancy Ball during the season.

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### GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

This is situated in the parish of St. Saviour on the left, on ascending the hill from the Town, and is occupied by the Lieutenant Governor. In ancient and more turbulent times these officers principally resided in either Mont Orgueil or Elizabeth castle, and in latter times some house has generally been granted to them. When the Island was invaded by Rullecourt in 1781, La Motte house was the seat of the Lieutenant Governor, and it was there that Major Corbet was taken prisoner. Since that time the house now occupied by Mr. Ramier Le Brocq was the Governor's dwelling, and the new row of buildings called Halkett-place, opposite the market, has

been raised on the site of the garden ; this property having been sold in 1823, the present more commodious and appropriate residence was purchased of F. Janvrin, Esq., by whom it was built. Nearly opposite is d'Hautree, the property of Colonel Touzel, Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to the Lt. Governor.

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### GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

This is situated at the Coie, in St. Saviour's-road, where a list of passengers, names, profession, and country they belong to, must be sent by the Commander of every vessel that arrives in the Island. Aliens especially must be reported to and inspected at the Office. Passports for France are granted on payment of one shilling (British). Ships' papers must be signed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and no ship can leave the harbour, without a Pass from him, which must be given by the Captain to the Sentry at the harbour's mouth.—The charge for his signature to each is one shilling. (British).—Hours of attendance, from ten to four o'clock.

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### COURT HOUSE.

A solid but plain structure, the only seat of Judicature in the Island, was erected in 1647, previous to which Mont Orgueil Castle was used for that purpose. In this building is held the assembly of the States, together with the Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction. They are summoned by the bell at the top of the building in belfry, with the Crown over it, belonging to the structure. At one extremity of the vestibule, is a full length portrait of Marshal Couway, who was formerly Gov. of Jersey, painted by Gainsborough ; at the other end is a portrait of George III. in his robes of state, painted by Mr. Jean, a native of the Island. The states of Jersey meet in a room above this ; and the other apartments are used for different purposes connected with the government of the Island.

## HOSPITAL.

MR. SULLIVAN, *Superintendent*.—C. JONES, Esq.,  
*Surgeon*.

This building situated in Gloucester Street, has been erected at different periods, on the site of the old one, which became a temporary barracks in 1783 ; and which by some accident caught fire. The north-wing has been added through the medium of a grant from the late CHARLES ROBIN, Esq., of St. Aubin's. It now affords accommodation for upwards of 150 persons ; the apartments are large and airy, and the sleeping rooms are fitted up with iron bedsteads. The establishment is supported by legacies, by a rate levied on all the parishes, and by contributions. The Superintendent has no salary further than the profits which he can make by farming the inmates at 4½d. per diem, a head ; house, large Garden, &c., rent free. The following project of a Law was lodged in the States on the 7th Oct. 1833 by the Constable of St. Helier : " That the States name an Overseer of the Poor at a fixed salary and that the States supply the food and other necessaries, and also the Committee be directed to report thereon between then and the 1st Feb. 1834, the Contract being reviewed for a year on the present footing." There is a Chaplain appointed by the States whose situation is worth about £70. per annum. There is no Lunatic Asylum in the Island, an establishment much wanted. Pauper Lunatics are placed in the Hospital, and others whose means will afford it, are sent to Asylums in France or England.

COMMITTEE OF THE HOSPITAL.—*Judges Nicolle, Le Quesne. Reverends Corbet Hue, Ph. Filleul, Ed. Durell. Constables of St. Helier, St. Lawrence, and St. Ouen.*

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

Boards of Health have long been established in the Island. The Central one is in St. Helier, whose sittings, when necessary are held at the Court House

in the Royal Square, to whom the reports of District Committees are made in times of general sickness. During the awful visitation of Cholera, in 1832, the exertions of the Board were pre-eminently useful. Members are chosen from the most influential men of the Island. G. S. Hooper, M. D., is Secretary to the Central Board, and has published a descriptive account of that visitation.

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### PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted in October 1833, to encourage industry, cleanliness and frugality among the poor, to relieve real distress and misery, from whatever cause arising, not in money, but by work, food, clothing and other necessities, and to prevent mendicity and imposture. It is founded on the principles, and conducted similarly to the like Institutions in England, and is under the direction of a Patron, President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretaries, Committee, and Visitors. A General Meeting is held once a year, when the reports are received and accounts audited.

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### HERMITAGE.

The Hermitage of the Saint, from whom St. Helier has its name, is an insulated peak near Elizabeth Castle, quite detached from the fortifications. A small arched building of rude masonry, commanding a noble view of the bay, having the resemblance of a watch tower, covers an excavation in the rock, which was the abode of this ascetic. Here indeed he was shut out from the world ; for little could be seen but the blue firmament and the expansive ocean, or heard, besides the dashing of the mighty waters. The sea retires so low that it leaves a free passage to the Castle, which is called the bridge : but it is by no means pleasantly accessible on foot. Mr. Plees has favoured the world

with the following succinct account of this singular spot: "The hermitage, in days of legendary fame was the secluded cell of a martyred ascetic, from whose canonized name the town of St. Helier assumes its own. In this solitary and bleak habitation, the supposed stone couch, and pillow of the eremite, remain, still exhibiting fancied stains of blood. According to traditionary evidence, that pious recluse was murdered in one of their descents on the Island, by a set of piratical Normans; and to expiate the bloody deed of his forefathers, a descendant of one of those lawless marauders founded an Abbey on the site of the present castle." Of the anchorite just mentioned, Mr. Plees adds—"Tradition has preserved only the name, and the foregoing brief account of his death."

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## MARKET.

MR. CHARLES HURT, *Constable.*

The present Market-place is arranged in a particularly neat and convenient manner. Against three sides of the inclosure, piazzas are erected, under which are seats allotted to those who sell eggs, butter, vegetables, &c.; sufficient room is left for the purchasers to be also under shelter. The central buildings, which are on a similar plan, form two double rows of small shops occupied by the butchers, who are forbidden to expose their meat for sale elsewhere. The fourth side, in which are the principal entrances, fronts a wide and handsome street, called after the late Lieutenant Governor, Halkett-place, and is separated from it by a lofty iron railing; a small space is walled off, and appointed for the sale of fish. Wednesdays and Saturdays are the two Market days, but the latter is the principal one; and the supply of meat, poultry, fruit, and every description of vegetable produce, is generally excellent and abundant. The butter is much esteemed; the beef, veal and pork are very

good ; and the mutton much better than it was a few years ago, a superior breed of sheep having been introduced into the Island. During the winter, wild fowl and game are brought in great plenty from France, and sold at a moderate rate.

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### FISH MARKET.

Most of the fish known in England are to be seen in the Market, except the haddock, smelt, muscle, and cod, which are rarely, if ever to be had. The rocks around Jersey swarm with congers, some of which are six feet in length. There are also four species of the *squalus* genus, including the *squatina*, or angel fish. These fish, except the angel fish, abound, and are in great demand by the lower class. Mackerel is at times so low as six pence per dozen. Soles and whittings are occasionally cheap in proportion. It is not uncommon for the fishermen to find, in their net, pilchards, skates, mullets, turbot, John-a-dorris, and various kinds of flat fish :—John-a-dorris, are sometimes sold at 9d. per pair, and fine turbot at 10d. per lb. The prawns, shrimps, escallopes, crabs, and lobsters, to be had in their respective seasons, are of a most delicate and nutritious quality. Large crabs from 6d. to 10d. each, and a lobster of great size at the price that will not exceed 2d. per lb. Oysters will fetch but 2d. per dozen and still be the finest in the world ! The fish in most esteem is red mullet. Sea-carp is most abundant, and whiting-pollock by far the cheapest in proportion to its quality.

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### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There is a difference between the pound Avoirdupois and that of *Jersey*, 104 of the latter being considered as equal to 112 of the former ; therefore 13 *Jersey* pounds are equivalent to 14 pounds Avoirdupois. The general measure is called a cabot, or



more commonly a *capital*. The *cabot* in which barley and all other kinds of grain (wheat excepted), pease, beans, potatoes, &c. are measured, is more capacious than that used for wheat, the proportion requiring four of the latter to fill three of the former, and all these articles are struck with the exception of potatoes, the measure of which is heaped up. It requires about 13 1-14 cabots of wheat to make an English quarter. A cabot of apples weighs 38 lbs., and a cabot of potatoes 40lbs. Jersey weight. The general measure for Land is called a *verges*, 2½ of these are equal to a statute acre. The Jersey foot of 12 inches contains only 11 inches of a King's foot, 22 of which make a Jersey perch, and forty perches a *verges*.—The Jersey *pot* for liquid measure contains five ninths of an English wine gallon.—Respecting *Coals*, six measures (called in the Island, bushels) and a half, are equal to eight English bushels, and this quantity is called a quarter. Three of these comprise a load, and are equal to two thirds of an English chaldron. No article but Coal is regulated by this measure, which by a late Act of the States is required in the Town of St. Helier to be delivered in bags.

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### VEGETABLE MARKET.

This is held in Cattle-street, where the Cattle Market formerly was.—Potatoes and all sorts of vegetables are to be found in abundance, and purchased at reasonable prices. Fruit and vegetables are also sold at the general Market, opposite Halkett-Place.

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### CATTLE MARKET.

This is a new and convenient building, situated near the North Pier, was opened at Christmas, 1833. It was formerly held in Cattle-street. Behind this Market is a row of Slaughter Houses erected at the same time; the former ones in Beresford-street were a great nuisance to the town.

## ROYAL SQUARE.

This was formerly the Market place, and where Major Pierson lost his life in his spirited defence of the Island in 1781. The memory of this transaction is carefully recorded in the Island, by a descriptive monument to the Major in the church, erected by the order and at the expence of the States, while the very balls or shots fired in the engagement, are preserved, in the very state they actually lodged against the house of Mr. Mourant, the bookseller and printer, in the corner of the square. And that gentleman has a picture painted shortly after the transaction which is said to be, not only a very exact representation of the scene, as it actually took place, but exhibits correct portraits of most of the principal persons concerned in it.

The Square is beautifully paved and is without exception the finest promenade in Town ; it affords convenience to the suitors of the court, and is at the same time the exchange of merchants, and the lounge of the gossip. It is ornamented with the pedestrian statue of George the Second, in a Roman Military Costume elevated on a stone pedestal. The roads are all measured from this spot.

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## PRISON.

NICHOLAS BABOT.—*Governor.*

This is a handsome building, in an airy spot, at the West end of the Town. The cells for the male criminals are on the ground floor and vaulted, each nine feet square, fourteen in height, and has a grated window and an aperture in the door. A space under an arcade is allowed them for exercise, and they have a common room with a fire during the winter. Half the upper story with separate stair case, is for the female criminals who have a private yard for exercise. The Debtors occupy the remaining half of the top floor consisting of twelve rooms, which are from 11 to 12 feet square and well lighted ; there

is an open yard in front of the Building for their exercise from sun rise to sun set, during which time they can receive visitors. They have no accommodations beyond the bare walls, not even a bedstead to lie on, but they can demand straw ; they are for money supplied with spirits and other trifles by the Governor. There is a Chapel in the centre of the upper floor, where service is performed Sundays and Wednesdays at 9 o'clock in the morning, by the Rev. Mr. Gallichan, as Chaplain, but who, as yet, has received no salary. The Debtors have a constant supply of water and other conveniences, but there is no hospital or infirmary for invalids. Dr. Fixot is the medical attendant on the Criminals for which he receives a salary of about £30 per annum, but does not visit the Prison unless sent for. The Criminals are never fettered during incarceration, nor trial, and may be visited by an order from the Sheriff. They have each an iron bedstead, Paliass, Blankets &c., are shut up at sun set, and their Cells opened at sun rise except those under sentence of solitary confinement. The Governor is appointed by the States, to whom he gives two securities ; he has no fixed salary nor is allowed anything towards the expence of a turnkey or assistant. His only remuneration is 3d per day exacted from each Debtor for his trouble in opening and shutting the gate when their friends visit them ; a fee of 7s. on entering and leaving the prison ; the like Sum for attending them to and from Court, and the savings he can make out of the daily sum allowed him for feeding the prisoners, which is paid by the King's receivers. The Governor is answerable for the escape of all prisoners whether civil or criminal. The Deputy Viscount is master of the Prison, to whom all complaints must be addressed. Persons who are expatriable may be arrested without oath, for simple contract debts, and those who are not for specialty debts, such as promisory Bills, Bonds &c., and may be severed from their families at any hour of the night, and thrust

within the walls. On entering the Gaol they are allowed by their creditors 9<sup>½</sup>d per day, 3d of which is payable to the Governor, the remaining 6<sup>½</sup>d is for their support and can be demanded every morning ; on default of payment, they are entitled to their discharge. Debtors can have their liberty for one or more days or even weeks, on giving bail to the Sheriff by whom arrested, who is entitled to a fee of 3s, and the same fee every time a Debtor is summoned or voluntary goes to Court. This Bail terminates at sun set on the last day, when the Debtor must return, in default of which the bail becomes answerable for the debt. The Sheriff arresting is bound by Law to offer the Debtor to be produced at Court for the purpose of the arrest being confirmed or disputed, within 10 days after the caption, in default of which he is liable to an action for false imprisonment.

COMMITTEE OF THE PRISON—*Judges Nicolle, De Ste. Croix, Le Quesne. Reverends John Mallett, G. Ballaine, P. Payne. Constables of St. Helier, St. John, and St. Lawrence.*

### JERSEY ROYAL MILITIA.

The Militia consists of five regiments of Infantry, formed into six battallions. To each battallion is attached a company of Artillery. The Artillery companies are, upon occasions of exercise, formed into separate corps, which is armed with twenty-four 6-pounders divided into six batteries. The whole is armed and clothed by Government, but do not receive pay. Every inhabitant, from the age of 17 to 65, bears arms, either as an officer or a private. The Militia Staff consists of an Inspector and assistant Inspector, who are the Adjutants of their respective corps; the whole Island force is under strict regulations, but though the Governor or Lieut.-Governor appoints the officers, and has this force entirely under his own command, yet all complaints against individuals are judged and punished by the Royal Court.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

This is a private Association of Merchants, instituted some years back, for promoting and extending all just and lawful commerce.

*President*—Nicholas Le Quesne, Esq.

*Secretary*—Mr. John Roissier.

## HARBOUR.

Beneath the Fort, on the South-West side, is a spacious Harbour, more than a quarter of a mile in length. It has a convenient quay on each side, and will hold from three to four hundred vessels, is unfortunately dry at low water; the tide rises at times at its mouth to from thirty to forty feet. A spacious quay has been recently erected at an enormous expence, running from the upper end of the pier near the Town in a straight line along the water's edge towards Mont Patibulaire, or Gallows Hill.—It is one of the most delightful promenades in the Island, possessing an admirable marine southerly view. It is intended to erect warehouses along its line.

COMMITTEE OF HARBOURS AND PIERS—*Judges*, De Rozel, D'Avranche, Nicolle, Le Quesne. *Reverends* Clement Dumarèsq, John Mallett, Geo. Duheau, John Ahier. *Constables* of St. Helier, St. Clement, St. Martin and St. Brelade.

## PASSAGE VESSELS.

WEYMOUTH, GUERNSEY AND JERSEY.—His Majesty's Post-office steam-packets, *Flamer*, Captain F. White, *Watersprite*, Captain Robert White, and *Irankoe*, Captain Comben, alternately leave Weymouth for Guernsey & Jersey, every Wednesday & Saturday evenings, throughout the year, and return every Tuesday and Saturday mornings.—Rates of passage money to and from Weymouth, Guernsey and Jersey: Cabin passengers, each, £1. 1s. Female servants, each 15s. Male, do., 12s. 6d. Labourers,

working mechanics or servants out of place, each, 10s. Soldiers or Sailors, not on duty, each, 5s. Paupers, with a pass, each, 7s. 6d. Children, under 10 years of age, to be charged half the rates paid by their parents. Carriages, with 4 wheels, each, £3 Do., 2 wheels, £1. 10s. Horses, £1. 10s. Dogs, with owners, 2s. 6d. Do., on freight, 5s. Parcels of or under 30 lbs. weight, 2s. 6d. Do., above 30 lbs., 1d. per lb. Cash, or Bullion,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Rates of passage money between Guernsey and Jersey : Cabin passengers, each, 5s. Deck passengers, each, 2s. 6d. The above rates to be paid in British money, and the freight of all parcels must be paid for at the time they are received on board.

SOUTHAMPTON, GUERNSEY, AND JERSEY.—Steam vessels *Ariadne*, Bazin, & *Lord Beresford*, Young, R.N. These vessels commence plying in the month of April, and continue till November : they leave Southampton immediately after the arrival of the London coaches—the *Ariadne* every Tuesday and the *Lord Beresford* every Friday evening—and return from Jersey on their way to Southampton on Tuesdays and Fridays in time for the morning coaches. They also run to St. Malo and Granville alternately once a fortnight. Convey goods & passengers. Fares, to and from Southampton, Main cabin, £1 10s. Fore cabin, 18s. Deck, 10s. 6d. To and from Guernsey, 5s. Deck, 2s. 6d. Freight, 6d. per cubic foot. Agents for the *Ariadne*, Mr. Benest, Bond-street, Jersey, Mr. Nicholas Maingy, Burnt-Lane, Guernsey, and Mr. Le Feuvre, Southampton.—Agents for the *Beresford*, Dr. Struvé, 5, Mulcaster-street, Jersey ; Mr. M. Barbet, Foreign Post-office, High-street, Guernsey, & Mr. Clark, Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON AND JERSEY. — *Wyvern* Yacht, Bedbrook, and *Henry*, Lucas, leave Southampton on Tuesday, and Jersey on Friday. Charges by the *Wyvern* are : State Cabin, 20s. Main do. 10s. Fore do. 7s. Deck 5s. Freight, 6d per foot. Agents, W. J. Le Feuvre, Southampton, and Ph. Vibert, Charing-Cross, Jersey.

LONDON, GUERNSEY, AND JERSEY.—*Marys*, *Lowther*, *Sarnia*, *Dale*, and *Greenend*, Earles. Agents: L. Gilson, jun., Lower Thames-street, London; B. Le Patourel, Guernsey; Chevalier and Pike, Jersey. They sail from London for the islands on the 1st, 15th, and 25th, of every month.

LYME, GUERNSEY. AND JERSEY.—*Friendship*; *Shean*, and *Mary*, Robertson—sail once a fortnight.

GUERNSEY AND JERSEY.—*Peggy*, Perchard; *Lucy*, Stone; *Mary Ann*, Le Couter; *Diana*; Pipet, and *Rose in June*, Falle—sail three times a week.

ST. MALO, GRANVILLE AND JERSEY.—*The George Canning*, Steamer, Manuel, leaves Jersey for St. Malo every Monday, returning on the following Wednesday, and for Granville every Thursday returning on the following Friday or Saturday. Conveys Goods and Passengers. Fares Main Cabin 7s. 6d. Fore Deck 5s. Main Cabin going and returning 12s. 6d. Agents, W. Ranwell 1, Caledonia place, Jersey. M. Robbererecht, St. Malo, and M. Guillebot, Granville.

POOLE & JERSEY.—*Medora*, Lowe, and *Virginia*, Bullen—sail once every ten days.

WEYMOUTH AND JERSEY.—*Dore*, Sheen and *Mary and Elizabeth*, Aimes—sail once a fortnight.

PLYMOUTH AND JERSEY.—*Gulnare*, Laurains, *Guernsey Lily*, De Gruchy, *Dart*, Bisson and *Farmer's Delight*, Dove—sail twice a week.

BRISTOL AND JERSEY.—*Prince of Bouillon*, Sohier, and *Vigilant*, Small—sail once a month.

GRANVILLE AND JERSEY.—*L'Eugene*, Le Breton. *Deux Sœurs*, Hauchet. *Marierange*, Collas.

ST. MALO AND JERSEY.—*Telemaque*, Destouche, and *Providence*, Godfray.

CARTERET AND JERSEY.—*John Baptiste*, Callipel.

ST. BRIEUX AND JERSEY.—*Nightingale*, Noel.

## SIGNALS.

There is a Flag Staff at Fort Regent, which from sun rise to sun set receives signals from all the stations round the Island. Black balls are hoisted for sailing vessels, and in the quarter from whence they may be coming; cutters and brigs are distinguished, and when the vessel nears the Island she has her flag hoisted above the ball, to denote to whom she belongs. An explanatory chart of the signals may be purchased for a small sum. Steamers are signaled by white balls; that of his Majesty's Post-office has also a white pennant. The ball is lowered when the Packet comes to anchor, and the pennant is removed immediately the mail bag arrives at the Post-office. A signal of a blue and red pennant is hoisted at 8 and 1 o'clock. The expences of the whole establishment are defrayed by annual subscriptions and donations. A committee is appointed, which is empowered to call a General Meeting of the Subscribers when they shall deem necessary.—Government allows £5 per annum, for cordage, and has appointed Lieutenant P. Le Hardy, Superintendent of Signals, without salary, but to have the use of La Houquette Cottage at the Signal Station, St. Clements, free of rent, on the customary terms of keeping it in repair.

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## ECONOMY OF LIVING.

Correct information on this head is extremely desirable to every Stranger who visits the Island with a view to make it his place of residence. By casting his eye over the subjoined list, which contains every thing needful to be known, he will be satisfied, that Jersey, in comparison with London and other parts of England, affords a comfortable sustenance with many of the luxuries of life, at one half their usual cost, and that therefore the Island is a desirable spot for persons of large families and small incomes to settle in, it being free of taxes, rates, &c.



**HOUSES AND COTTAGES**—In the Country according to situation, size and conveniences, let from £12 to £25. In the environs of the Town from £30 to £40. Beautiful Villas, £40, and Mansions, £60, per annum.

**LODGINGS**—Furnished, with attendance, say a parlour and bed room from 8 to 10 shillings; splendid drawing room and two best bed rooms 18 to 21s per week. Firing charged from 1s to 3s extra.

**SERVANTS**—Indoor, women from £6 to £10; men from £10 to £12 per annum. Dress-makers, 8d. Charwomen, 1s., and occasional Waiters 5s. per day.

**ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION**—Beef which is generally very good, from 5½d to 7d; Veal and Lamb 6d to 8d; Pork, considered extremely fine, 5d to 6d; ditto by the side 4d; Bacon 8d to 9d; Poultry is plentiful: turkeys from 3s to 5s; prime fat geese from 8 to 10 lbs. at 2s each; ducks, capons and fowls 2s 6d per couple; Eggs 4d to 9d per dozen; Game is rather scarce and chiefly imported from France; Woodcocks, Pheasants & Partridges, about 2s 6d. a brace. Bread according to quality, 1d to 1½d per lb; Butter, which is uncommonly good, from 9d to 13d. There is but little Cheese made in the Island; Prime Gloucester, Dorset and Somerset, is sold from 9d to 1s; Dutch 6d per lb.—Teas, which are imported from the East India Company's sales, vary according to quality; Congou 2s, Mixed 2s 6d, Souchong 3s, Green 3s, Imperial 4s, Hyson 5s, and Gunpowder 7s 6d per lb. Coffees are chiefly imported from Brazil, and run from 6d to 1s; Chocolate 1s; Cocoa 10d; and if shells 3d to 4d, per lb. Moist Sugars are mostly Brazilian, and are sold from 2½d to 4d; good loaf Sugar may be had at 5d; Currants and Raisins 4½d; Soap 4½d; Candles 7d, per lb.; Coals, according to season, from 18 to 20s per load containing 19½ bushels Winchester measure; Potatoes, considered the finest in the world, are of two sorts—white and red, from 6d to 10d per Cabot weighing 40 Jersey pounds. Beer is not

much in request; but good Cider may be got for 15s to £1 per hogshead. Spirits are very cheap : Prime Old Cognac Brandy 7s, Cetto 3s, Armoniac 4s ; Hollands 8s 6d, Cordial Gin 3s 6d, and best Jamaica Rum from 4s to 5s per gallon. Fine Old Port and Sherry Wines 25s, Malagas and Marsellas 12s, Clarets 15s to 30s, Champagnes 50s, small French Wines from 5s to 7s per dozen ; Cordials, such as Raspberry, and Cherry Brandies, Currant Gin, &c., 12s. per doz. Tobacco 8d and 10d, Snuff 1s lb. Cigars from 2s to 6s per hundred. Playing cards, from 6d to 1s. per pack The Table Fruit is very fine, but generally dear, except when imported from France. Apples 2s per bushel. Chaumontel Pears 2d each. Cherries 2d, and Currants 3d per lb. Gooseberries 4d, & Raspberries 6d per quart. Outdoor Grapes 4d, Hot house ditto, 6d. per lb. Melons 6d, and Pine Apples 1s. each. Fine Oranges and Lemons 1s per dozen.

**CLOTHING**—May be had at the same prices as in the West of England ; boots and shoes are more moderate, the latter being from 4 to 6s per pair.

**EDUCATION.**—There are upwards of twenty respectable Schools for young ladies and gentlemen. Terms for Boarders from £18 to £30 per annum. Day Scholars from 10s to 20s, and some as low as 6s per quarter. Private Masters may also be had for every branch of a liberal and polite education.

**CARRIAGES AND HORSES**—Those who wish to sport a handsome turn out, should bring it with them, as also their servants, as good ones are difficult to get in the Island. There is no duty on either. Horses and Carriages may be hired by the day as follow :—saddle horse, 5s., car and horse, 7s to 10s., carriage and pair, 15s. No turnpikes or fees to drivers.

**FURNITURE**—Mahogany goods average full 25 per cent cheaper than in England—four-post bedsteads (full size) with massive carved pillars may be purchased at from £2 12s 6d to £3 3s 0d. Tent and

Elliptic from 18s to 25s. Splendid Wardrobes, inlaid with fancy woods, at £10, as good as may be got in London for £15. Chests of Drawers round or square fronts, three guineas. Card Tables, inlaid, with carved feet and claws, eight Guineas per pair. Elegant Loo tables from six to ten Guineas. Pedestal Side Boards (solid) £12; Sofa and Dining Tables proportionably cheap. Couches and Sofas stuffed with horse hair, and covered with moreen, from four to six Guineas. Mahogany and rosewood Chairs stuffed with hair, from 20s to 35s each. Imitation do., cane bottoms, 4s 6d to 5s 6d. Beds, French feathers, 1s 6d; Russia Goose 2s, per lb. Bedding, Carpetting, Floor Cloths and Drapery rather higher than in England. China and Earthenware about the same. Iron, Steel, Brass and Copper Goods are from 10 to 15 per cent dearer; but Glass of every description is considerably cheaper, particularly that of French manufacture. Beautifully cut tumblers, rummers and goblets may be purchased at 12s, and wine glasses at 6s per dozen. Splendid decanters from 8s to 10s per pair; Pier and Chimney Glasses equally cheap.

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## THE TWELVE PARISHES.

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Having given an account of the Island generally, we now proceed to give some descriptive particulars of the twelve parishes, separately, commencing with

### ST. HELIER.

ST. HELIER, so named from the patron saint of Jersey, who is said to have been murdered by the Normans in one of their piratical excursions, is the principal town in the Island. It differs little from the majority of many sea-ports in England, unless in the predominance of foreign names to be observed on many sign-boards, and the groups of Frenchwomen, distinguished by their fantastic head-dress, who perambulate the streets to dispose of their merchandise. The market, which for orderly arrangement and plenteous supply, is scarcely excelled in any quarter of his Majesty's dominions, is well worthy of a visit. A great many Norman women may be seen here, who come from Granville to dispose of their fowls, fish, eggs, fruit, and vegetables. Most of them, when seated at their stalls, are industriously employed at their needles, when not occupied serving their customers. They are generally hard-featured, and their grotesque head-dress, parti-coloured kerchiefs, and very short clumsily plaited petticoats, give them an air not altogether congenial to an Englishman's taste. They are, however, clean, civil, and honorable in their traffic. The town of St. Helier, which is the principal of the Island, is finely situated in the Eastern corner of St. Aubin's bay. It lies open to the warm southern breezes, but is sheltered by the hills on the other points. The houses are solid buildings of brick and stone, and in the English style. The Eastern extremity of the Town, contains some handsome streets,

that would do honour to any metropolis. The Terrace, the Crescent, and the neat little Theatre, with its handsome portico and pediment ; also St. James's Church, a pretty modern gothic structure are worthy of notice. By walking up the road that lies under Fort Regent, a beautiful view may be had from the height, of the Town, Harbour, and Elizabeth Castle ; there the eye ranges over the wide expanse of St. Aubin's Bay, surrounded by its range of finely wooded hills, sprinkled with villages and cottages. Taking a turn to St. Saviour's road to make a circuit of the Town, every one must be infinitely pleased with the environs of St. Helier's ; fine wooded banks surround the Town on all sides, and on the slopes and at their feet, pretty houses, combining all the advantages of Town and Country are seen scattered, with their excellent walled gardens,—and many of them with their green houses and vineries. After proceeding about a mile along the St. Saviour's road, which all this time keeps upon a level, the road begins to ascend, turning a trifle to the right ; but if the stranger wishes only to make a circuit of the Town, he will turn to the left in place of ascending the hill, and this road will bring him back to St. Helier's, and will show him the growing improvement of the Town, in the number of new detached houses, which are thickly scattered on both sides of the road.

COUNTRY PARISHES AND BAYS.—We have now completely done with St. Helier's, and shall proceed through the other eleven parishes, taking them in rotation as they appear on the map, noticing, as we pass along, the peculiarities of each place. The circumference of the Island, following the sinuosities of the coast, is forty-seven miles and a half ; it is indented by bays of different dimensions and depths, the most celebrated of which are St. Aubin's, the mouth of which is nearly three miles across—St. Ouen's, which lies on the Western shores of the Island, and whose dimensions are still greater—Bouley, St. Catherine's, and Grouville

bays ; but besides these larger bays, the whole coast presents numerous small, and often singularly beautiful bays, coves and inlets, such as Rozel or St. Brelade, and these, during the Summer months, are the favourite resorts of the very many pic-nic parties that frequent them. In describing the general appearance of the Island of Jersey, one would say, that wooded fertility is its chief characteristic, from whatever height one looks down upon it, it presents the effect of one continuous orchard ; and in walking or driving across the country, the stranger will find that the orchard is not its only produce, but that there is every where an under crop of luxuriant vegetation. The burdened fruit trees, the small enclosures, the general fertility, the tiny streams, and the numerous and substantial farm houses, could not but remind one of the many of the fertile and more level parts of Switzerland, were it not, that we occasionally catch through the orchard vistas, a glimpse of the blue and tremulous waters, that every where gird the landscape.

### ST. LAWRENCE.

ST. LAWRENCE is the next parish Westward of St. Helier. It is a very beautiful part of the Island, presenting to the eye of the tourist many rich landscapes ; the roads are commonly burdened with trees ; the solid farm houses, many of which have avenues of trees leading up to them, are very pretty. Its population, when the last census was taken in 1831, was 2043. The church was consecrated the fourth of January 1199 ; and is a structure which, perhaps more than any other religious edifice in Jersey, shows how little attention was paid in altering, to preserve a conformity with its original plan. Internally, it presents a heterogeneous mixture of painted and circular arches of simple and ornamented reliefs ; the Eastern windows are light, and were formerly embellished with painted glass : much of this has been broken, and

the fractured places have been repaired, at random ; it has neither steeple nor tower.

### ST. PETER,

Journeying still Westward, ST. PETER's parish is next to St. Lawrence ; its population is 2150. The church is one of the best in the Island. The school of St. Athanasius or Anastase, as Falle says, is in this parish ; it was endowed for the benefit of the children, belonging to six Western parishes of the Island, and was founded in the reign of Henry the Seventh, by Vincent Jely, a native of Jersey, but a merchant of Southampton. It seems very inefficient, as the number of scholars is seldom more than half a score ; the annual revenue is said to be about twenty-five pounds. Many of the English choose this parish as a residence ; because, it is said it has not as much shade from the trees as the others. The parish church was consecrated in the year 1167, on the 20th day of June, the spire of which is the highest in Jersey ; it was many years since, injured by lightning, but has been repaired. On one of the buttresses, at the West end, are engraved several blacksmith's implements, respecting which singular tablet no information can be procured : if a conjecture might be hazarded, it was placed there by some pious smith, who wished to perpetuate either his piety or ingenuity. About a mile to the Southward of the church, and almost on the verge of Les Quenvais, have been erected several large and handsome stone buildings for barracks : the apartments for the commissioned officers, the non-commissioned officers and the privates, are all detached from each other. The situation is elevated ; and an extensive level parade affords space for every evolution, and will contain a thousand men. St. Peter's valley, which is not far from the church, is highly picturesque ; on one side runs a narrow road, at the foot of a rocky range, considerably elevated and sparingly supplied

with verdure; the other side of the valley is bounded by lofty hills, completely clothed with wood. These eminences, as the valley bends, present bold but well covered projections. The flat part of the valley is divided into meadows, and is marshy—a defect that, undoubtedly, might be remedied, as there is a sufficient, though gradual, descent towards the sea: in proof of this, at a mill in the valley, the stream of a rivulet turns a wheel of considerable magnitude.

### ST. BRELADE.

ST. BRELADE is to the South of St. Peter, and is the most barren soil in the Island, as it includes Noirmont and a part of that sandy tract called the *Quenvais*. The Towns of St. Helier and St. Aubin are situated on opposite sides of St. Aubin's bay. The walk from the one to the other is about four miles, and is very delightful. On the left, the eye is delighted with the beautiful bay to which the little Town of St. Aubin gives name. On the right is the rich and fertile valley of St. Lawrence, abounding with neat cottages and charming landscapes. Some prefer the air of St. Aubin to that of St. Helier; lodgings and house rent are usually cheaper in the former than the latter, and the situation is certainly more retired. There is a rock in St. Aubin's bay, called the Diamond Rock; because a frigate of that name struck on it. The prospects from Noirmont Hill and the Point, to the South of this Town, are very fine and extensive.

ST. AUBIN is a little Town, situated in this parish. It possesses the advantage of a small pier, which was commenced at the close of the seventeenth century and completed in the year 1819; it is protected by a fortress mounting fourteen guns; which is surrounded by water at high tide. The Town, though irregularly built, contains many houses, and was formerly inhabited by a large proportion of the richest merchants of the Island; but



the completion of the very superior harbour at St. Helier and its consequent increasing commercial importance, have contributed to withdraw from St. Aubin's many of its former wealthy inhabitants. A small Market-place has been lately opened on a new plan, resembling that of St. Helier.

NOIRMONT POINT drops sharply from a considerable height, and terminates in a low rock, on the extremity of which a martello tower is erected. The situation is judiciously chosen, as it guards the Western entrance of St. Aubin's bay. The vingtaine of Noirmont constitutes another part of St. Brelade's parish.

ST. BRELADE'S BAY is a semi-circular basin, the regular contour of which is broken on its Eastern side, by a projecting mass of rocks, and by which a second curve is made forming a smaller bay. The whole is bounded on the land side by high rocky hills.

The situation of St. Brelade's church, the most ancient in the Island, is highly picturesque. It stands on one side of the beautiful bay, on the edge of the water, which at high tide, washes the boundaries of the burying ground. Though possessing no attempt at architectural ornament, it is still a singular and interesting object. In the church yard stands one of the chapels which were of an earlier date than any of the churches : it was called La Chapelle des Pêcheurs. It retains no appearance of having been devoted to the service of God, and is converted into a store room, for the reception of the artillery of the district ; yet we must remember, as we behold it, that it was in these chapels that the sound of the Gospel was first heard, and the blessings of Christianity taught. On the walls some remains of rude and ancient paintings, representing scriptural subjects, are observable ; but the great antiquity which some persons assign to them may be disputed.

Upon an eminence above the church of St. Brelade, stands La Moye house, formerly the property

of the Pipon family ; and upon a hillock in an adjoining field, is an old font of 'Mont Mado' stone, which is supposed to have been removed from some church, probably from that of the parish in which it now stands, during the ascendancy of the Presbyterians, whose former influence may be remarked in the absence of baptismal fonts and communion tables from most of the churches, that of St. Helier amongst the number ; and though no objection now exists to the introduction of them, yet the places where the latter should stand being for the most part occupied with pews which have become private property, it has not been found possible to restore them, except in a very few instances.

In nearly a line from Noirmont is the rock of Corbière, forming the South-West extremity of the Island. It is well known to sailors, as a voyage in its neighbourhood is often very dangerous. The fantastic and inconstant outline of the Corbière as you pass it, is a subject of surprise and admiration ; a sight that should not be lost by the passing stranger from one Island to another. When first it is seen in the haze of the morning, it resembles a huge elephant supporting an embattled tower ; a little after, it assumes a gigantic warrior in a recumbent posture, armed cap-a-pie ; anon, this apparition vanishes, and in its stead a form in miniature arises, with pigmy sentinels stationed on its ramparts. The precipices between the Corbière and the bay of St. Aubin are no less worthy of notice than that promontory. They slope down to the water's edge in enormous protuberances, resembling billows of frozen lava, intersected by wide sinuous rifts, and present an interesting field for mineralogical research.

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### ST. OUEN.

ST. OUEN.—This parish contains a population of 1916 persons. It occupies nearly one half of the Western coast, and is the largest parish in the



is good fishing; part of the pond is a shelter, during the winter, for a large quantity of wild fowl. About the pond, are three small islands. Without, the remains of a wall are seen; they are erect; the ground, and is, apparently, the site of a building; the end supposes the appearance of the extremity of the promontory. That bear the name of the gate-way and two projections, the remains of a portal; but the stones which are scattered about, the circumference of the building. It is not known at what building was first constructed. It seems to attach to the wall of the town, however, which has been on its side, affirms it to be the work of Philip De Carteret, as the Count de Maulevrier, in his possession of Mont Ormel, in the country, he attempted to build.

The most promontory is the most deeply intersected on the rock to the main land by a draw-bridge. It has been cut down to a level. It is improperly termed a draw-bridge, as it is a draw-bridge, and a guard house, which, in the middle of the small military detachment, and a small access. The rock, on the edge, drops in nearly a perpendicular; another, which is at the height, is absolutely vertical, as an artificial wall. A variety of beautiful views, the brightness of a clear morning, have long been celebrated.

Island. Within its district a considerable quantity of corn is grown. The church was consecrated on the 4th of September, 1180, and is situated in a lonely part of the parish, and appears as if sunk into the earth, as the principal entrance goes down two steps, and the door case is remarkably low; The only way of accounting for so unusual a circumstance is, by supposing the ground about the church to have been raised. The same winds that buried Les Quenvais in sand may perhaps have been the cause. The church has a very low spire; but there is not any thing respecting this edifice worth particularizing. St. Ouen's bay sweeps from l'Etacq to the Southward of La Rocca, a tower erected on a rock, about half a mile below high water mark, though dry as the tide recedes; this tower is, however, at times, nearly inaccessible for several weeks, from the violent surf that breaks over the rough surface of low rocks, and that roars along the whole extent of this too frequently dangerous coast. In one part, and in only one, is a beautiful beach, free from the generally rugged character of this boisterous shore. Part, if not the whole, of this extensive bay was once a fertile valley, in which grew a forest of stately oaks. After violent storms the flat rocks are frequently bared: at these times, many trunks of trees are discovered, chiefly near low water mark. Those stumps still cling to the rocks by their roots that pierce the clefts. The length of one trunk was, when found, fifteen feet in the main stem, and it measured from nine to ten feet in the girth: it then spread into two branches, each of nearly the same length and substance as the stem itself. The remains of stone buildings are also sometimes disclosed. There is likewise a bed of peat in the bay; but over it the waves frequently deposit a covering of sand; it is, therefore, only occasionally visible. Near this spot is St. Ouen's pond of fresh water, being a portion of large open meadows, overflowed by the junction of several rivulets, thus forming a

lake, in which there is good fishing ; part of this pond being reedy, affords shelter, during the winter season, to a considerable quantity of wild fowl. In one of the meadows near the pond, are three large blocks of stone ; doubtless, the remains of a celtic monument. Two of them are erect ; the other block lies on the ground, and is, apparently, only part of what it originally was : the end supposed to have been broken off, exhibits the appearance of a recent fracture. At the extremity of the promontory are some trifling ruins, that bear the name of Grosnez Castle. A small gate-way and two projecting angles, constitute the remains of a portal ; but loose fragments of stone, which are scattered about, denote that the original circumference of the walls must have been extensive. It is not known at what time or by whom this building was first constructed, and uncertainty seems to attach to the whole of its history. Tradition, however, which has the weight of probability on its side, affirms it to have been occupied by Sir Philip De Carteret, as a defensive post against the Count de Maulevrier, when, after obtaining possession of Mont Orgueil and the neighbouring country, he attempted to gain the rest of the Island.

From Grosnez, the next promontory is that of Plemont, which is so deeply intersected on each side, as to be joined to the main land by a very narrow isthmus : this has been cut down to a considerable depth, so that it is improperly termed an Island ; over the deep fosse is a draw-bridge, and close to it is placed a guard house, which, in time of last war, contained a small military detachment, to prevent any hostile access. The rock, on one side of the draw-bridge, drops in nearly a perpendicular line to the sea ; another, which is at least two hundred feet in height, is absolutely vertical ; has a surface equally level as an artificial wall, and glows with a splendid variety of beautiful tints, when reflecting the brightness of a clear morning sun. This place has long been celebrated for its

caves ; they are chiefly on the Western side of a small inlet, of which the Eastern point is formed by the promontory of *Plemont*. The usual descent to those caverns is on this side : the declivity is safe though steep : that of the hill which covers them is seldom used, and is said to be dangerous. The most remarkable caverns are at *La Moye, Plemont*, and *Greve de Lecq*. Few strangers make excursions to Jersey without visiting its caves ; and the far greater number are directed to go at once to *Plemont* without hearing that *Greve de Lecq* is a cavern much more extensive than any other in the Island.

### ST. MARY.

ST. MARY.—It is one of the Northern parishes ; there is nothing remarkable in it, with the exception of a few chalybeate springs, and some beautiful shady walks, neither of which is much noticed. Its population is 977 persons. The church which was consecrated October 5, 1320, stands rather in land, and is not an elegant structure ; but the neglected state into which the interior has been suffered to fall is to be regretted, and is a reproach to the parish. On quitting the church one enters a romantic valley, serpentine between lofty swelling hills, richly clothed with fern and other wild shrubs, displaying a lively verdure, on which the eye rests with pleasure. The valley is likewise shaded in different parts with groves of oak and fir. At length the winding path descends rapidly to a beautiful cave, called *Greve de Lecq*.

Passing the barracks along the Eastern extremity of the cave, there is a cavern of no great height, but extending in length one hundred feet. This subterraneous passage cannot be explored when the tide is up ; and when down, is rendered difficult and unpleasant, by pebbles forced by the action of the sea, into the mouth of the cave. There are other caves here, particularly one under the hill, which shelves rapidly on the Western side of the

bay. By following the sinuosities of a narrow track that runs along the hill, by the very edge of the precipice, a path descends to the spot : the spot is an irregular opening, nearly twenty feet in height, but much narrower. The most interesting time for viewing the sublime spot, is when the tide has risen, so as to admit entering it in a boat. Solemn music here would produce a fine effect ; it would slowly vibrate through the deep recess, and the sounds, rendered full and yet softened by the water, would make every nerve thrill with the most delightful sensations. A pic-nic party could be accommodated at a house near the barracks in the culinary department, but they should go provided with eatables, &c.

All the caves should be reconnoitred by water and not by land. With a boat from Grève de Lecq, it would be easy to land close to every opening in the cliffs ; this would avoid scrambling over masses of rocks, or winding along narrow paths that skirt the edge of the precipices ; and thus the caves might be viewed before the receding tide would admit of proceeding to them by land : great caution would, however, be necessary. A good offing must be preserved in doubling any of the sharp ledges, as in general, strong currents and broken water are prevalent near those angles, especially towards the ebb.

### ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN is in the Northern part of Jersey, and from St. Mary's to the church of St. John's, is rich and wooded. The latter building was consecrated on the first of August, 1204, and the population of the parish amounts 1855. At a short distance from the church, a path leads down to the little harbour of *Bonne Nuit*, where there are barracks neatly constructed, and almost untenanted since the conclusion of the war. The granite quarries, for which the parish of St. John is especially celebrated, lie about three quarters of a mile to the North of



the church, and deserve to be visited by every stranger. The cliffs from which this beautiful and very durable stone is obtained, are very extensive and almost wholly composed of it. The quarries are constantly worked, from the demand that exists for the stone; they belong to different proprietors, and afford employment for a considerable number of men. That from Mont Mado is held in the most esteem, being the whitest and, perhaps, one of the hardest quality; that from the quarry of La Peruque, is also much valued, though somewhat darker in colour and less closely grained than that of Mont Mado. There are several other quarries, which produce excellent materials for building, though of less repute than those mentioned. The Mont Mado stone, splits asunder with great regularity and beauty; most of the public buildings and the mansions of the affluent are faced with it. It is both handsome and durable.

### TRINITY.

TRINITY.—La Petite Caesée.—The Roman entrenchment is in this parish: the remains of it are but few. It is in a large district, and contains a population, according to the census taken in 1831, of 2098 persons, being an increase of only fifty, during the previous ten years. The church was consecrated September the third, 1163; it has nothing particular noticeable. A short and pleasant ride conducts us to the marine scenery at Boulay bay, which is delightful. This bay is, on the Northern coast, formed by rocks, which rise above two hundred feet from the sea.

Boulay, offers indeed a noble bay, but it labours under two evident and insurmountable disadvantages. Were a town to be built on the declivities, the ascent would be too steep for the purposes of foreign or even inland trade; and the want of a running stream, and, perhaps, of spring water also, would be severely experienced. The States have

lately given about four or five thousand pounds to construct a pier at Boulay bay : it is now finished, and may be considered only as the commencement of a more extensive work, necessary for the defence of all the surrounding Islands.

The want of a good harbour, wherein the British squadron, employed during the war to watch the movements of the French navy, may occasionally find secure shelter, has frequently been felt. The extension of the present pier, a few hundred feet will form an excellent port, affording a sufficient depth of water to allow sloop and steam vessels, and even frigates of a larger class, to float in safety at any time of the tide, whilst all the other harbours are dry at its reflux ; and the roadstead in the bay itself, the easiest of access and the best anchorage of any in the vicinity of the Islands, offers, on account of its situation in view of Guernsey, Alderney, and the coast of France, the most eligible station for the squadron.

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### ST. MARTIN.

ST. MARTIN'S, which is one of the Eastern parishes, contains several interesting objects worthy the tourist's attention. The first place we shall notice is a small semi-circular basin, bounded by high rocks. This little port has a pier on a small scale, and affords a residence to a number of fishermen. The neighbouring barracks are beautifully situated, and in Summer time, are the rendezvous of pic-nic parties. They were always occupied by troops during the war ; but are now, with the exception of a couple of artillerymen, untenanted. The environs of Rozel harbour, exhibit majestic rocks, frowning over dark glens, as if prepared to burst and overwhelm every thing below. On a small cliff, close to the harbour, called Le Couperon, the most extensive druidical antiquity now existing in the Island, and which is supposed to have been a temple of that worship, is to be

seen. It is composed of twenty-one stones of about the height of three feet, twenty in length and ten in width, enclosing within an area somewhat oval, other blocks and masses that appear to have once formed a poquelaye or cromlech of considerable size. Three flat slabs, each six feet in length, which are supposed to have been once united, are said to have rested formerly upon fourteen smaller supporters of about the height of two feet. Perhaps their present broken state is more attributable to wanton violence than to the injuries of time. These blocks are of the sort called Puddingstone, a concretion like pebbles connected by a glutin.

**MONT ORGUEIL CASTLE.** -The rock on which it stands is of an olive and red colour. It is a lofty conical rock, which forms the headland of Grouville bay, and looks down like a grim giant on the subjacent strait. The fortifications encircle the cone in picturesque tiers, and the apex of the mountain shoots up in the centre of them as high as the bottom of the flag staff, which is planted on it. During war a strong garrison occupied this position; but now a sergeant and two privates of artillery compose the whole military force. The view of this mutilated edifice, from the summit of the hill above Grouville, is noble and imposing; the date of its original construction is unknown; it has been assigned to the days of Robert, the eldest son of William the Conqueror. In the reign of King John, it was a place of considerable strength; various additions have been made at different times, and many parts of what now remain are comparatively of recent erection, as may be learnt from the different coat of arms, carved on stone escutcheons, and placed over several of the gate-ways. The chapel of St. George, in which some of the most distinguished characters in the history of the Island, and several of its governors were buried, is now completely in ruins and nearly filled up with rubbish, having been partly excavated from the earth,

and the covering having fallen in. Under the archway near the entrance, are some stone benches, on which the judges sat when trying military criminals, and not far distant are some beams, from which those sentenced to death were immediately suspended. A small apartment in the principal tower of the castle, still in tolerable repair, is said to be that which was inhabited by Charles the Second, when he remained some months in the Island, after the death of his father, before he accepted the invitation of the Scots. During his residence, he made himself so well acquainted with every part of the Island, that he is related to have drawn a map of it, which was shown to travellers not many years ago, in a cabinet of curiosities, at Leipsic, and is, perhaps, still in existence.

On a clear day, the villages and buildings on the opposite coast of France and the celebrated cathedral of Coutance, may be distinguished with a naked eye from the top of the castle; and its lofty situation overhanging the sea, and the recollection of the various scenes of local interest of which it has been the theatre, entitled it to a feeling of respect which few are not inclined to withhold.

A part of the fortifications of Mont Orgueil castle are coeval with Cæsar's excursion into Gaul. The celebrated Pryne was confined here from August 1637 to November 1640. Till the erection of the jail at St. Helier it was the prison of the Island. At a short distance, is Jeffry's Rock, or Jeffry's Leap, so called, it is said, because formerly criminals were thrown from it into the sea. The road from Mont Orgueil to St. Martin's church, rises over a hill of some length, and is carried through some of the richest and most fertile land in the Island. This structure presents a neat and respectable appearance; the interior has been much improved by the removal of the old and inconvenient seats and pews; it was consecrated on the 4th day of Jan. 1116. The parish contains 1956 persons.

## GROUVILLE.

GROUVILLE parish is the East, and contains several interesting places, one of which, the most striking, is La Houguebie, or the Prince's tower, so called from its having belonged to the Duke de Bouillon, an admiral in the British navy. Leaving the Prince's tower we proceed along a newly cut road to Gorey, which is fast increasing in size and importance. The population is fluctuating, but considerable during the season of the oyster fishing, which commences on the first of October, and finishes on the twentieth of May. This fishing is of great benefit to the Island. Twenty thousand pounds and upwards is annually introduced by this fishery.

## ST. CLEMENT.

ST. CLEMENT.—In returning from the village and church of Grouville, there are two ways to Town; one to the right, which, after ascending a considerable rise, is the best view in the Island. On looking back you have in view Mont Orgueil castle, with all its lofty battlements; to the right you have the Prince's tower or La Houguebie, mantled with its ivy sides and lofty tower, in front Noirmont Point, Fort Regent, and the long blue sea forming a beautiful marine view. Although from Grouville the right road is interesting, the left through St. Clement is not less so. About a mile beyond, through an interesting country, is the village and church of St. Clement's, from which a bye-road branches to Pontac. There are a few houses on the beach, one of which is much frequented, from the accommodation afforded to parties; close to this is a martello tower. These towers are very numerous round the Island, being placed wherever the nature of the soil renders it accessible to an enemy: they are constructed of stone, mounting from one to three guns. The coast hence is literally studded with rocks, extending half across the channel, and visible at low water for two or three miles out, ren-

dering the approach very dangerous to any who are not thoroughly acquainted with their situation, and the many strong currents and eddies which they form; it was, however, on a ridge of these rocks termed *Le Banc de Violet*, running round *La Rocque* point, the South-Eastern angle of the Island, that the French, under *Rullecourt*, effected their landing in the year 1781. From this part of the coast *Seymour* tower is a singular and conspicuous object; it is situated among these rocks at a distance of two miles from the land at high water, but may be approached on foot when the tide is low. It is of course often exposed to a very heavy sea, which, during the storms of winter, dashes against it with tremendous power, and overwhelms it with spray and foam. It is occupied during war by an officer's guard, having charge of the military stores contained there. Near *Pontac*, along the sea coast of this parish, the people of both sex resort in parties during the fine nights in summer, to catch the sand eels, which they sometimes take in great quantities, thus uniting profit with amusement, as there is always a constant sale for them in Town. From this part of the coast and *Grouville* bay, the principal part of the fish is supplied which comes to the market. The church is the next thing we return to; it is a neat building, considering its antiquity, having a light spire in pretty good repair: near it are several good houses, and the constant attendant of every church in the country, a public one. The principal houses on this road are chiefly concealed from the spectator's view by the out-houses dependant on them being erected in front. About three quarters of a mile from the church on the road to Town, is *Saumarez* Manor, the seat of the *Hammond* family, *Seigneurde Saumarez*. The Manor house has been recently built on an extensive scale; is situated at the end of a noble avenue on the right, the trees of which bear visible marks of their antiquity: it has a lawn and an extensive canal with fish. In this parish there is a small estate, which was bestowed by *Charles the Second* on the ancestor of the pre-

sent proprietor, who was fishing on the coast, and had with him a grey horse, on which he had the honour of landing that Prince from the boat when first he came to the Island. By the tenure of this estate the owner is bound, whenever the King comes to the Island, to provide a horse of the like colour for the same occasion. The population of this parish is but 1213 persons.

### ST. SAVIOUR.

ST. SAVIOUR.—On the summit of the hill stands St. Saviour's church; it was consecrated on the 30th May, 1154. Its cemetery, from its high situation, is the favourite burial place of most of the respectable part of the English residing in St. Helier or its neighbourhood. It is the largest of the country churches, and, though the building is somewhat defaced by the bad taste displayed in many of the alterations and repairs it has undergone, it still possesses considerable beauty. Its situation is picturesque, and from the church-yard, which is ornamented with some fine and luxuriant trees, an extensive view, comprising the Town of St. Helier, the bay of St. Aubin, and the rich scenery of the surrounding country, is obtained. At no great distance from the church, on the same side, is the Manor house; this property belongs to the Poingdestre family. In one of the bye roads that leads towards the North of the parish, is the free school of St. Manelier or St. Magloire, founded and endowed in the reign of Henry the Seventh, by John Neel, a native of the Island, and Dean of the chapel to Arthur, Prince of Wales. (See *Endowment*.) The number of scholars is usually not great. Near the school, at a spot called Les Landes Pallot, there formerly stood a rocking stone of a large size, and so accurately balanced that it was moved with the slightest effort; it was destroyed some years ago and broken up for building purposes. The population of St. Saviour's parish is 2196 persons.

A

# COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

TO THE

## TOWN OF ST. HELIER.

### *Academies and Schools.*

Ahier, Philip Sand st  
 Bluck, Misses Halkett st  
 Chevalier, P Queen st  
 Cloke, W Ann st  
 De Gruchy, Misses Hue st  
 De La Croix, J Vauxhall  
 Denziloe, M K Church st  
 Durell, Miss 42 Don st  
 Fiot, Rachel Portland Pl  
 Foot, Mrs 20 Don st  
 Grey, C and J Vauxhall  
 Griffiths, T Upper Don st  
 Harris, Ann George Town  
 Hill, Maria 29 Halkett Pl  
 Horlock, La Motte House  
 Hooper, Miss Cheapside  
 Jane, Misses 11 Don st  
 La Cloche, Beresford st  
 Le Gros, E Simon Place  
 Lamb, Mrs George Town  
 Le Maistre, St Aubin's  
 Lys, Misses La Motte  
 Mc'Arthur, Parade Place  
 Mc'Donald, Geo 9 Old st  
 Mc'Mahon, La Motte

Malfilatre, Mrs Hemery Pl  
 Malfilatre, Miss New st  
 Malin & Napier, Sligo st  
 Martin, Miss Morier lane  
 Messervy, G Mulcaster st  
 Nicholls, J Vauxhall  
 Neel, Elias Longueville  
 Picot, Joshua Queen st  
 Pitts, Mrs Cheapside  
 Sinel, George Zion Place  
 Stoye and Howe, Bath st  
 Sohier, Charing Cross  
 Willement, Miss Colomb.

### *Agents.*

Blanchard, Comm. Build.  
 Burgess, J H Terrace  
 Butler, John New st  
 Coulman, Jas Wharf st  
 Fruing, 2 Caledonia Place  
 Le Ber, John Royal Sq  
 Mallet, to Lloyds, Colom.  
 Malzard, 43 Broad st  
 Ranwell, Lon. Trader, R. Sq  
 Westbrook, W New st  
 Wilkinson, 22 Don st



*Auctioneers.*

De Ste Croix, Library Pl  
Kaines, 12 Halkett Place  
Le Gros, 2 Grove Place  
Millard, H Halkett Place  
Oxenham and co. King st  
Sims, Halkett Place  
Vonberg, Broad st

*Bakers and Confectioners.*

Abel, M. sen. Halkett-Pl.  
Abel, M. Beresford st  
Bertram, 19, Charles st  
Boyce, Henry, Bath st  
Bolton, 21, Royal Square  
Bolton, T. Charing Cross  
Budd, 3, Brook st  
Burridge, Upper Don st  
Bouldridge, 4, Sand st  
Cabot, T. 43, King st  
Clark, E. 19, Queen st  
Clifford, Charing Cross  
De Gruchy, 1, La Motte  
De Gruchy, Morier lane  
Du Feu, Halkett Place  
Dujardin, 2, Pier road  
Durell, F. Hill st  
Esnouf, J. Don road  
Fauvel, C. Halkett Place  
Gaudin, H. Cheapside  
Gibbons, J. W. King st  
Joste, S. King st  
Joste, 11, Halkett-Place  
Lavery, 16, Dumaresq st  
Lamb, George Town  
Le Cras, Mrs 58, Hue st  
Le Gallais, Seaton Place  
Le Gros, Parade Place  
Le Sueur, Parade Place  
Mc'Lean, Ann, Pier  
Much, T. 73, King st

Much, W. 15, Sand st  
Nicolle, C. King st  
Noel, P. 47, Hill st  
Pallot, 10, Devonshire Pl  
Pope, 20, Providence st  
Renouf, J. 31, Halkett Pl  
Rundle, E. W. Sand st  
Stone, J. 12, Hill st  
Stone, R. Colomberie  
Taylor, E. 3, Nelson Pl  
Trehen, G. 19, Parade Pl  
Webb, 2, Mulcaster st  
Wells, J. George Town  
Ward, Colomberie

*Booksellers, Stationers &c.*

Bethell, W 5 Hope st\*  
Bond, E Royal Square  
De Fries, Grove Place\*  
Falle, P 14 Royal Square  
Le Lievre, C Halkett Pl  
Marston, W 39 Broad st  
Mist, Philip st  
Mourant, P Royal Square  
Payn, Ph Royal Square  
Pim, W 8 Charing Cross  
Pim, E Beresford st  
Perrot, P Royal Square  
\* Binders only.

*Boot and Shoe makers.*

Alford, King st  
Baptiste, J Mulcaster st  
Binet, J 4 Vine st  
Brée, E Bath st  
Burke, M 31 Queen st  
Butler, F 28 Colomberie  
Ching, J 13 Broad st  
Ching, W 31, King st  
Connelly, F 63 King st  
De Gruchy, E Colomberie

De Gruchy, J 64 King st	Atherton, 4 Charing Cross
De La Haye, T 70 King st	Aubin, T 4 Broad st
De La Haye, F Ann st	Dupré, W 15 Ann st
Drew, J Church st	Jouault, J Library Place
Ennis, A Charing Cross	Le Capelain, 28 King st
Ebdon, Sand st	Le Cras, Charing Cross
Ereaux, J 12 Queen st	Mc'Donald, G 10 Hill st
Gelender, Pierson Place	Neel, John 33 King st
Groizard, J Broad st	Watson, J 16 Don st
Hammond, F 4 York st	Waldron, W 30 Halk. Pl
Higgins, T 29 Queen st	White, J 10 Library Place
Hubert, King st	
Jeune, J 21 Hill st	
Le Maistre, 1 Conway st	<i>Brewers and Malsters.</i>
Le Riche, T 14 York st	Blandy & Co Castle Bridge
Le Scelleur, 20 Queen st	Brown & Co Beresford st
Le Sueur, Parade Place	De La Taste, Old James st
Le Gresley, Queen st	Matthews, Parade Place
Letto, W Seale st	Quirk, J B Old James st
Mallet, J 11 Sand st	Turner, T Gloucester st
Matthews, J 22 Sand st	
Noel, E Cheapside	<i>Brick makers and Lime</i>
Remy, N Dumaresq st	<i>Burners.</i>
Retallick, B 50 King st	Brown, R George Town
Rippon, R Peter st	Champion, St John's road
Rogers, Broad st	Copp, E T Mont-a-l'Abbe
Romeril, Hilgrove Lane	Jolin, D jun George Town
Sobier, C 5 Charing Cross	Le Sueur, Ph 14 York st
Sohier, P Seale st	Machon, H George Town
Tewkesbury, R 13 Hue st	Norfolk, E Sand st
	Robin, Samuel St Saviour
	Vinecomb, Union st

*Block and Pump makers.*

Dallain, Ch Pier road  
 Le Feuvre, Com. Buildin.  
 Le Feuvre, Edward, Pier  
 Le Sueur, J and G Pier  
 Terry, David, Pier  
 Valpy, G Pier

*Braziers, &c.*

Anderson, Up. Halkett P

*Bricklayers & Plasterers.*

Down, R Sligo st  
 De Gruchy, J 50 Bath st  
 Durell, 10 Providence st  
 Edwards, Journeaux's st  
 Jacobs, B Portland Place  
 Jacobs, J Old James st  
 Joslin, John Ann st  
 Mourant, P 24 Le Geyt st

Vardon, T Union st  
Walkam, Devonshire Pl

*Builders.*

Brown, R George Town  
Elliott, W W 47 King st  
Gelender, G New st  
Grellier, F Bond st  
Langlois, Gloucester st  
Machon, H George Town  
Matthews, Providence st  
Norman, A Hilgrove lane  
Ostler, 38 Don st  
Philips, John Philip st  
Way, Ed J 9 Crescent  
Westaway, N 24 Don st

*Butchers in the Market.*

6. Beaucamp, M  
4. Beaugie, J  
29, Bellot, E  
32, Binet, E  
27, Blampied, J  
25, Bottomley, J  
13, Cadoret, T  
19, De Faye, T  
33, Dorey, J  
28, Fuller, H  
18, Gallichan, C  
3, Gallichan, J  
2, Gallichan, J  
21, Gallichan, P  
6, Godfray, C  
24, Graut, J  
23, Hodder, R  
15, Hubert, J  
38, Le Bourdon, E  
39, Le Boutillier, E  
34, Le Boutillier, E  
11, Le Brun, F  
20, Le Feuvre, J

8, Le Geyt, Abraham  
10, Le Hucquet, T  
36, Le Maistre, P  
14, Le Maistre, F  
22, Le Riche, T  
17, Le Sueur, J  
5, Le Sueur, J  
7, Monck, J  
35, Noel, C  
31, Picot, J  
37, Picot, J  
16, Renouf, C  
40, Scott, John  
9, Starck, E  
12, Starck, P  
1, Starck, T  
30, Watts, B

*Pork Butchers.*

Arrowsmith, Roseville  
Philips, H 4 Charles st  
Purkis, T Snow Hill  
Robinson, Charles st  
Taylor, R 33 Union st

*Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers.*

Amy, Frs Hemery Place  
Alcock, Parade Place  
Baker, 28 James New st  
Bertram, F 19 Charles st  
Bisson, J Beresford st  
Bree, Bath st  
Carrel, J 9 Burrard st  
Clifford, J 10 Burrard st  
Deslandes, H Parade Pl  
Dingle, Jos 48, Don st  
Durell, H Beresford st  
Fauvel, G 62 New st  
Girandeau, J Ann st  
Guiton, John 35 New st

Hutton, P 11 Burrard st  
 Le Gallais, R 37 Broad st  
 Le Gallais, Sand st  
 Le Marchant Hilgrove lane  
 Le Marquand, F Don st  
 Lyte, T O 37 Hill st  
 Martin, Pier road  
 Noel, P 11 Waterloo st  
 Marrett, G 5 La Motte st  
 Mauger & Hutton, Sand st  
 Stead, W T 24 Hill st  
 Touzel, F Sligo st

### *Carpenters.*

Anley and Bossy, Union-  
 court  
 Bartley, R 9 Union st  
 Bisson, Ph Simon Place  
 Blampied, J Parade Pl  
 Brée, G Belmont road  
 Coutanche, Roseville st  
 De Gruchy, T Vine st  
 Eraut, G Dumaresq st  
 Ereaut, J 25 Bath st  
 Gavey, P Providence st  
 Guille, R 11 Union st  
 Hamon, J Castle st  
 Hubert, Joseph 8 Seal st  
 Jeunne, 15 Belmont road  
 Le Cornu, J Caledonia Pl  
 Le Cras, Great Union road  
 Le Sneur, J & P Philip st  
 Langlois, Gloucester st  
 Lomas, J 17 Seal st  
 Mallett, G Providence st  
 Mourant, P Colomberie  
 Maryon, Waterloo st  
 Norman, A Hillgrove lane  
 Ostler, T 38 Don st  
 Perchard, Devonshire Pl  
 Pilditch, W 15 Huc st

Robilliard, Dumaresq st  
 Sinnatt, G 6 Halkett st

### *Curvers and Guilders.*

Le Marquand, 17 Don st  
 Manzell, A 4 Mulcaster st  
 Sohler, T 52 King st  
 Stead, W T 24 Hill st  
 Temple, T 7 Hope st  
 Wimbée, N Broad st  
 Wannell, 27 Beresford st

### *Chair Makers.*

Anquetil, Upper Don st  
 Beckwell, G Seal st  
 Brown, H Hilgrove lane  
 Howe, S Don st  
 Bricknell, Sand st

### *Chocolate Makers.*

Blampied, Parade Place  
 Ocio, J Wharf st

### *Coal Merchants.*

Collins & Jean, Nelson Pl  
 Gabourel, 33 Colomberie  
 Gossett, Commer. Build.  
 Le Geyt & Co Up Halk. P  
 Perchard, P 30 King st  
 Sorel, J Castle st  
 Westaway, N 24 Don st

### *Coopers.*

Bisson, F Seal st  
 De Ste Croix, Commer-  
 cial Buildings  
 Gallienne, P New st  
 Quarm, R 40 King st  
 Nicolle & Co Com. Build.  
 Rossignol, F Union Court  
 Touzel, J 22 Pier road

*China, Glass, &c. Dealers*

Ahier, Ph 53 King st  
 Bisson, New st  
 Gallie, Ann York st  
 Deslandes, Queen st  
 Durell, 55, King st  
 Gallie, York st  
 Le Feuvre, Up. Halk. Pl  
 Le Maistre, F Library Pl  
 Le Geyt, Queen st  
 Millard, H Halkett Place  
 Simon, T 28 Beresford st  
 Sims, L 16 Halkett Place  
 Smith, S Halkett Place  
 Varnham, King st

*Corn Merchants & Millers.*

Duhamel, T & P Cross st  
 Jeune and Co Town Mill  
 Pellier and Co Wharf st  
 Perchard, J 31 Broad st

*Curriers & Leather dealers*

Amy, G 27 Halkett Place  
 Barber, King st  
 Ching, G 3 York st  
 Hamptonne, F 19 Sand st  
 Le Sueur, C Parade Pl  
 Manuel, H Charing Cross  
 Roussel, M 9 Sand st  
 Sullivan, G Charing Cross  
 Trachy, G 6 York st

*Dyers.*

Becquet, Up. Halk. Place  
 Benest, G 11 La Motte st  
 Coward, W 9 La Motte st  
 Martin, Up. Halk. Place  
 Martin, S 7 York st  
 Touzel, J 15 La Motte st  
 Viel, Charing Cross

*Eating Houses.*

British, Library Place  
 Garland, R Prov. st  
 Scott, G 2 Conway st

*Grocers & Spirit Dealers.*

Adams, W 26 Queen st  
 Alexandre, J Parade Pl  
 Amy, M Royal Square  
 Anley, J Halkett Place  
 Baker, T Queen st  
 Baudains, T 66 Queen st  
 Baudain, E Colomberie  
 Bertram, F 19 Charles st  
 Bigrel, 37 Halkett Place  
 Binet, Charles st  
 Blampied, G Halkett Pl  
 Blampied, Parade Place  
 Bourinot, M 4 York st  
 Boutillier, Hilgrove lane  
 Brée, G 1 Belmont road  
 Brown, J 20 Hill st  
 Burge, Mrs top of Broad st  
 Burgess, Hill st  
 Butler, Peter 16 Bath st  
 Cabot, King st  
 Carré, J 43 Halkett Place  
 Claris, 33 Halkett Place  
 Chevalier, John King st  
 Clark, York st  
 Cole, W Hill st  
 Collyer, 7 Mulcaster st  
 Coutanche, Peter st  
 Cousens, 32 Ann street  
 Crespinel, Charing Cross  
 Cullimore, J 36 Hill st  
 De Gruchy, Colomberie  
 Derne, Jane Peter st  
 De La Ville, Colomberie  
 De Rue, Jane Colomberie  
 De Ste-Croix, Broad st

- De Ste Croix, Lib. Place  
 De Ste Croix, Nelson Pl  
 De Veulle, J 1 King st  
 Dolbel, Ph 7 Bond st  
 Donally, T Trinity Road  
 Dubois, T Charing Cross  
 Du Parcq, R 14 King st  
 Durell, F 7 Beresford st  
 Ebden, Cheapside  
 Ennis, J 9 Charing Cross  
 Fauvel, C 26 Halkett Place  
 Fauvel, Geo 43 Hill st  
 Fowler, S 38 Ann st  
 Gallichan, Queen st  
 Gavey, J 17 Halkett Place  
 Gibaut, Ann 3 York st  
 Grigry, Ph 35 King st  
 Groisard, L 2 Halkett st  
 Guiton, King st  
 Guiton, Broad st  
 Gruchy, J 29 Dumaresq st  
 Jeffreys, R 13 Halkett Pl  
 Joste, J 11 Halkett Place  
 Kaines, C 20 King st  
 Knight, J 6 Mulcaster st  
 Le Cras, E 57 King st  
 Le Bas, York st  
 Le Feuvre, J 45 Hill st  
 Le Masurier, C King st  
 Le Scelleur, P 8 Sand st  
 Le Sueur, A 5 Queen st  
 Le Vesconte, York st  
 Le Feuvre, Charing Cross  
 Le Ray, John 68 King st  
 Le Masurier, J Hill st  
 Le Sueur, J Pier  
 Le Sueur, Hill st  
 Mallet, C Cheapside  
 Monck, G 4 Hue st  
 Nicolle, C 44 King st  
 Noel, H 25 King st  
 Norman, R 16 King st  
 Osborne, Great Union road  
 Patson, Charing Cross  
 Phillips, Charles st  
 Picot, G 38 Colomberie  
 Pope, J 60 King st  
 Pinel, Ph Cheapside  
 Purchase, J 9 Hill st  
 Quinton, S South Pier  
 Scelleur, M 47 Sand st  
 Scott, Hope st  
 Searle, J 1 Beresford st  
 Simon, P 35 Queen st  
 Sohler, P 17 Bond st  
 Tibble, W 39 King st  
 Touzel, W 39 King st  
 Touzel, G 11 Charles st  
 Valpy, John 72 King st  
 Wellman, Gt Union road
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- Gun Makers.*
- Falle, John 39 Halkett Pl  
 Falle, Ph 14 Library Pl  
 Le Bœuf, P 49 King st  
 Millard, H 9 Halkett Pl  
 Vincent, P Royal Square
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- Hair Dressers.*
- Adams, J Charing Cross  
 Aikin, J Broad st  
 Balcum, T 2 Royal Square  
 Benham, R Church street  
 Carrel, S 34 Broad st  
 Chaplin, W Brook st  
 Dawson, R 17 Parade Pl  
 De Montre, Nelson Place  
 Fowler, T 30 Queen st  
 Huet, C 3 Halkett Place  
 Larbalestier, Charing Cr.  
 Le Cornu, D 14 Broad st  
 Le Cras, P 3 Bond st

Marsh, J 10 Queen st  
 Talbot, J Hill st  
 Talbot, J 22 Halkett Pl  
 Vickery, 7 King st  
 Worton, Morier Lane

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*Hatters.*

Brown, Beresford st  
 Evans, T Library Place  
 Le Cordier, P 3 Queen st  
 Le Massurier & co Charing Cross  
 Manning, J 38 King st  
 Mauger, P 22 Charing Cr.  
 Nicolle, J 12 King st

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*Iron Founders.*

Le Bas, N 43 Sand st  
 Perchard, 15 Parade Pl  
 Vaudin, G Don st

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*Ironmongers.*

De La Taste, Royal Sq  
 Falle, P Library Place  
 Gartrel, Library Place  
 Giraudot, M Morier lane  
 Le Bas, N 43 Sand st  
 Le Cronier, Geo Broad st  
 Le Cras, Charing Cross  
 Le Gros, T 8 Burrard st  
 Le Gros, J 13 Queen st  
 Macdonald, Hill st  
 Pequín, P 13 Sand st  
 Romeril, C 7 Parade Pl  
 Turner, E 20 Broad st  
 Wadsworth, J Waterloo st

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*Linen and Woollen Drapers and Tailors.*

Aubin, J 46 King st  
 Aubin, J 26 King st

Barbet, M 19 King st  
 Biard, 20 Halkett Place  
 Blampied, Charing Cross  
 Bisson, Ph Charing Cross  
 Boudier, E 16 King st  
 Brown, 11 Burrard st  
 Brunet, Susan King st  
 Cantwell, F Vauxhall  
 Chevalier, J 19 Parade Pl  
 De Gruchy, 54 King st  
 De La Taste & co Royal Square  
 Ereaut, Halkett Place  
 Falle and Abier, King st  
 Francis & co Broad st  
 Godfray, Miss Queen st  
 Godfray & co Mulcaster st  
 Grigry, P King st  
 Gruchy, Halkett Pl  
 Guiton and co 30 King st  
 Jenkins, Queen st  
 Le Gros, C 56 King st  
 Le Maistre, E Old st  
 Marrett, E 5 Hill st  
 Marrett, J 37 Queen st  
 Metivier & co 62 King st  
 Mills, corner of King st  
 Nicolle, P 5 Halkett Pl  
 Poulson, W Colomberie  
 Poigndestre, Broad st  
 Pow, King st  
 Porter, A Conway st  
 Quesnel, Broad st  
 Ramier & co 6 King st  
 Remon, J 8 Seal st  
 Rowland, J 16 Queen st  
 Sautteur, Queen st  
 Smith, J 20 Beresford st  
 Turner, B 22 Waterloo st  
 Travies and co Broad st  
 Vaughan, Morier lane

*Livery Stable Keepers.*

Bartlett, J 28 La Motte st  
 Beaton, R Bath st  
 Collins, M Beresford st  
 Howe and Gregry, Don st  
 King, D Mulcaster st  
 Machon, J Grove Place  
 Millar, R.Y.C.Hotel, Pier  
 Sinel, J New st  
 Toogood, Beresford st

*Lottery Offices.*

Aubin 1 Halkett Place  
 Gallie, N 7 La Motte st  
 Huet, 3 Halkett Place

*Malsters.*

Benest, Charles st  
 Brown & co Cannon st

*Milliners, Straw Hat Makers, &c.*

Barry, Miss Broad st  
 Binet, Misses Charles st  
 Bertheau, J 8 Broad st  
 Biard, E 20 Halkett Pl  
 Cavinet, 23 Dumaresq st  
 Coxe, Misses Bond st  
 De Gruchy, S 10 Vine st  
 De Ste Croix, Mrs King st  
 Filleul, S Colomberie  
 Gallichan, E 10 York st  
 Godfray, J 25 Queen st  
 Grigory, Miss Bond st  
 Gruchy, 38 Halkett Place  
 Guillet, M 3 Charing Cr.  
 Herel, Miss Queen st  
 Hillman, P 2 Queen st  
 Le Brun, M King st  
 Le Feuvre, M 42 Don st  
 Le Sueur, Charing Cross

Luckraft, Providence st  
 Mitchell, Miss 14 Old st  
 Marrett, Mrs 16 Queen st  
 Millikin, M Queen st  
 Mauger, Miss Charing Cr.  
 Nicolle, 22 Charing Cross  
 Nicolle, 76 King st  
 Pouclee, E Philip st  
 Picot, Miss King st  
 Poulson, J 8 Don st  
 Romeril, 7 Halkett Place  
 Roussel, Misses Halk Pl  
 Scott, Miss Seal st  
 Smith, C 48 King st  
 Smith, Misses Bond st  
 Watson, 16 Don st  
 Wooldridge, 20 King st

*Nursery and Seedsmen.*

Langelier, P Library Pl  
 Langelier, Clarendon Rd.  
 Saunders, 19 Halkett Pl

*Painters and Glaziers.*

Davis, G Don st  
 De Gruchy, Queen st  
 De La Haye, 53 Hill st  
 Drake, Mr Hill st  
 Groizard, P Parade Place  
 Groizard, Halkett Place  
 Payn, J 24 Queen st  
 Drake, Chs 49 Hill st  
 Guillard, 21 Parade Place  
 Groizard, Halkett st  
 Gould, New st  
 Shave, W Parade place  
 Snook, J 7 Belmont road  
 Stone, B 23 Bond st  
 Sinnatt, G Halkett st  
 Smith Robt Cannon st.  
 Turner, Seal st



*Plumbers.*

Esnouf & Mudford, Halkett st  
 Hardy, S Peter st  
 Le Cras, 11 Charing Cross  
 Matthews, 17 Seal st  
 Perchard, 15 Parade place

*Packet Offices.*

Ariadne, 5 Bond st  
 Beresford, Mulcaster st  
 Plymouth Trader Hope st  
 Speedy & Henry Church st

*Paper Hangers.*

Bott, 18 Hill st  
 Cabot, Charing Cross  
 Le Feuvre, P Ann st

*Printers.*

Capelain, S 1 Hill st  
 Le Livere, 6 Halkett Pl  
 Le Cras, A J 5 Hope st  
 Marston, W 39 Broad st  
 Maurant, P Royal square  
 Payn, Ph Royal Saloon  
 Perrot, P Royal square  
 Kaye 1 Caledonia Place  
 Romeril, F 7 Parade Pl  
 Vonberg, D Broad st

*Professors and Teachers.*

Bedwell, Broad st  
 Bellebon, 1 Bath st  
 Cobian Mrs (Music) Du-  
 maresq st

Colan, (Music) Philip st  
 Dyer, (Music) La Motte st  
 Fanning Miss (Music) Roy-  
 al Square

Goodfellow Miss Broad st  
 Guiborel, 6 Regent road

Halls, (dancing) 1 Sand st  
 Hopwood, J 19 Queen st  
 Kelson, (writ) Colomberie  
 Lott, 23 Gloucester st  
 Malfilatre, J 4 Hemery row  
 Marsiugal, Cheapside  
 Reynolds, 23 Royal square  
 Tagny, (Music) 40 Don st  
 Wadhams, Misses Cheap-  
 side

*Rope and twine makers.*

Balcam, J 2 Queen st  
 Barreau, B 16 Vine st  
 Boille, J 9 Colomberie  
 Durell, W 4 Market st  
 Mallet, T 41 Colomberie  
 Nicolle, Ed Ropewalk

*Saddlers, &c.*

Davis, W 2 York st  
 Dodge, R 14 Halkett Pl  
 Frost, J 18 Halkett Place  
 Plowman, V 12 Hill st  
 Tregaskis, 9 Belmont road

*Sail Makers.*

Baudain, 8 Pier  
 De Garis, & Co., Pier  
 Fruing W Pier road  
 Gruchy, J Pier  
 Henry, John Pier  
 Bingham, Pier  
 Robelliard, H Pier

*Ship Builders.*

Deslandes, G New Quay  
 Esnouf, E Castle Bridge  
 Hampton, G Commercial  
 Buildings  
 Valpy, John 21 Pier road

**Stay and Corset Makers.**

Budge Miss 4 Queen st

Elliot, Mrs 47 King st

**Silversmiths, Watchmakers, &c.,**

Anderson, J 1 Halkett Pl

Benjamin, E Halkett Pl

Damer, J 7 Library Place

De Gruchy, 2 Brook st

Falle, T 29 Beresford st

Guillet, Cheapside

Hamon, G 48 King st

Ireland, H 28 King st

Josephs, 10 Dumaresq st

Kerby, F 10 Royal square

Le Fortier, S 17 King st

Lee, H King st

Nelson, King st

Plummer, S 38 Parade Pl

Quesnel, C W 9 Broad st

Quesnel, J Library Place

Sebire, A P 4 Broad st

Toutain, 14 Library Place

Tarrone, Queen st

**Smiths.**

Binet, Philip, Pier

Bisson, Gloucester st

Bridges, J 6 Waterloo st

Ennis, G Commercial Build

Guy, J Belmont road

Jeune Philip Pier

Jeffry, A Burrard st

La Croix 28 Burrard st

Le Boulanger, Trooper's Y

Le Rossignol, J Sand st

Mason La Motte st

Mc Allen, Commer Build

Pengelly, Pier

Pointer, G Providence st

Stead, J Chapel lane

**Soap Makers and Tallow Chandlers.**

Richard &amp; Le Sueur Coie

Bosdet, J 14 Vine st

Gruchy, Dumaresq st

Le Gros, E 26 New st

Sorel, T Dumaresq st

Watts, Robert, 34 King st

**Stone Masons.**

Brown, J 8 Providence st

Cave, Matthew Union st

Gilbert, J 50 Ann st

Hinchcliffe, J Grove Place

Hind, Charles st

Jobe, W Bath st

Mills, J Bath st

Pixley, E 14 Parade Pl

**Timber Merchants.**

Anthoine, J 14 Com Build

Deslandes, J 14 Com B

Guiton, J 9 Sand st

Le Bailly, J Don st

Monamy, &amp; Co, Caledo Pl

Neel, 11 Castle st

Quesnel, M Conway st

Robilliard, P Sand st

**Tobacconists.**

Anthoine, G 2 Broad st

Balcam, 2 Queen st

Cochrane, T King st

D'Arthenay, 14 Queen st

Deslandes, J Com Build

Griffiths, J 22 Library Pl

Lipscombe, H 16 Castle st

Romeril, C 7 Parade Pl

Romeril, G 4 Scal st

Sinel, P 1 Nelson Place  
 Simonet, P 21 Broad st  
 Soral, T Dumaresq st  
 White, J 77 King st

—  
*Turners.*

Griffiths, Burrard st  
 Hawkins Burrard st  
 Roberts J Union st  
 Vibert Union st

—  
*Umbrella Makers.*

Sormany, Hilgrove lane  
 Wimbee Broadst

—  
*Undertakers.*

Bosdet J Vine st  
 De Gruchy T 10 Vine st

—  
*Upholsterers.*

Cull R Union st  
 Pollard, Great Union road

—  
*Warehouses (Fancy)*

Miller, Brush Maker 14  
 Halkett Place  
 Manuel H Toyman Cha-  
 ring Cross  
 Gillet, Fancy Shop 71  
 King st

—  
*Wheelwrights, coachmakers  
 &c.*

Bayfield, 28 New st  
 Batters, & Co., Cannon  
 street  
 Beer, J Don st  
 Bowdidge, J 7 Burrard st  
 Garland, W 11 Charles st  
 Smidden, 2 Providence st  
 Wright Peter st

*Wine and Spirit Mer-  
 chants.*

Cuming, W Pier  
 Du Heaume, P & Sons  
 Commercial Buildings  
 Durell, P 61 New st  
 Fauvel, C Colomberie  
 Gabourel, J 33 Colomberie  
 Hemery Brothers, Hill st  
 Le Sueur Pier road  
 Le Fortier, 17 King st  
 Linnecar 22 Don st  
 Millais, A 35 Sand st  
 Moisson, J Regent road  
 Oxenham, King st  
 Perchard, P King st  
 Stalker, 2 Winchester Pl  
 Savage, E 8 Peter st

—  
*Working Cutlers.*

Phillips, Don st  
 Wright, Peter st

—  
*Miscellaneous.*

Adams, W Engraver, 4  
 Library Place  
 Hardy, J Patten Maker 32  
 Halket st  
 Hutton, H Piano-forte  
 Maker 4 Charles st  
 Matthews, Well sinker 7  
 Providence st  
 Parkes, B Pickle Ware-  
 house 25 Broad st  
 Pow JK Bottle and Glass  
 Warehouse Vauxhall  
 Rutt, R Optician Bond st  
 Sandford, W Lath Maker  
 16 Castle st  
 Sheridan, Clothes Dealer  
 29 Hill st

## SHIPPING.

PH. NICOLLE, JUN.		Fisherman, ship	257
Iris, ship	231	Habnab, brig	138
Dolphin, brig	232	Grog, brig	150
Venus, brig	199	Sea Flower, brig.	163
Eliza, brig	174	P. R. C., brig	111
Harmony, brig	155	Ditto, brig	163
Pallas, brig	149	Dit-on, schooner	94
Juno, brig	125	Aurora, schooner	73
Augia, brig	177	Squaw, schooner	57
Exchange, brig	126	Storm, schooner	45
Hero, schooner-brig	84	Calm, schooner	48
Jersey, schooner	27	Peace, schooner	60
Dolphin, schooner	40	Swallow, schooner	50
Grampus, sch.	22	Witch, schooner	45
Fish Hawk	48	Young Witch, shalop	51
Brothers, sch.	21	P. F. & J. DE STE. CROIX.	
Herring, schooner	16	D'Auvergne, ship	440
Pilgrim, sch.	43	Ste.-Croix, ship	413
Vestal, schooner	54	Ceres, ship	250
Nimrod, smack	40	Calista, ship	203
Nautillus, smack	38	Crusader, brig	127
Ant, smack	26	DE QUETTEVILLE & CO.	
Tidy, smack	17	Swift, ship	177
Dandy, smack	11	Nameless, brig	192
JANVRIN AND CO.		Water Witch, sch.	124
Messenger, ship	247	Typhys, brig	111
Janvrin, ship	228	Pelican, brig	161
Doris, brig	169	Apollo, schooner	85
Dispatch, cutter	23	RENOUF AND CO.	
N. LE QUESNE, JUN.		Peggy, brig	136
Courier, ship	268	Aurora, brig	100
Hebe, brig	156	NICOLLE AND CO.	
Medusa, brig	121	Traveller, brig	180
Guernsey Lily	235	T. AND P. DUHAMEL.	
MESSRS. ROBIN AND CO.		Larch, ship	249
C. R. C., ship	261	Robert Watt, brig	220
C. Columbus, ship	252	Phoenix, brig	158
Oliver Blanchard, sh.	257	F. HELLEUR AND CO.	
Day, ship	186	Amity, brig	106

J. ENNIS.		A. BLACK	
Anley, schooner	83	Albion, brig	108
Experiment, cutter	47	J. PERCHARD	
P. ARTHUR.		Minerva, brig	136
Othello, ship	223	NEEL AND CO.	
Charles, ship	206	Tom and Mary, brig	114
Friends, ship	287	LE ROSSIGNOL & CO.	
C. RAMIE.		Jolly Tar	166
Laurel, sch.-brig	114	TOUZEL AND CO.	
J. BICHARD AND CO.		De Jersey, ship	218
Canopus, brig	120	Ann, brig	188
P. of Bouillon, sc.	62	LE GREY AND CO.	
PERREE AND CO.		Humility, brig	175
Damon, brig	141	P. PERCHARD	
Adventure, brig	113	Argus, brig	189
P. DEAN.		Siren, brig	148
Twig, brig	108	Hope, brig	139
Britannia, brig	108	Seneca, brig	103
Dean, schooner - br.	103	JANVRIN AND CO.	
Charlotte, schooner	88	Olive Branch, brig	125
G. LE GROS.		Themis, brig	177
James & Ellen, brig	83	LE VESCONTE AND CO.	
Surprise, sch-brig	63	Jane, brig	169
Betsey, sch-brig	91	Two Friends, sc-b.	75
H. VIBERT.		Harriet, schooner	136
Habnab, brig	138	J. H. GOSSET	
Commerce, brig	111	Broad Axe	141
Friends, brig	111	BISHOP AND CO.	
BOREL AND CO.		Speculator, brig	128
Brutus, brig	123	P. LE FEUVRE	
PELLIER FALLE.		Enterprise, brig	114
Abeona, brig	158	ELIAS FALLE	
Hero, brig	143	Three Sisters, sch-b	76
JOHN JANVRIN.		LE CRONIER	
Esther, brig	81	Young Peggy, sc-b	61
F. HOCQUARD		LE GRESLEY & CO.	
Adventure, brig	148	Susan, schooner-br.	87
Maria, brig	176	LE FEUVRE AND CO.	
DU HEAUME		Superb, sch-brig.	86
Ranger, ship	269	BENEST & CO.	
Antelope, brig	138	Ashburton, sch-b	104

LE GROS AND CO.		MACHON & CO.	
Prince Regent, sc-b.	72	Lord Gambier, ketch	62
Concord, sch - br.	82	LE BAS & CO.	
REMON & CO.		Pomona, brig	130
Arichat, schooner-b	75	MAHY & SON	
Ebenezer, sc-brig	85	Magdalen, sch-br	81
LE CAUX & CO.		MARTEL & CO.	
St Aubin, sch-b	103	Adelaide, sch - brig	81
DESLANDES		ANTOINE & CO.	
Judith & Esther, sc-b	83	Secret, ship	212
LE FEUVRE & CO.		W. ALEXANDRE	
Christy & Jane, sc-b	71	Canada, brig	144
PINEL & CO.		H. GILMAN & CO.	
Mary, schooner-br	84	Young Messenger, sc	84
LE GRAND & CO.		J. DE CAEN.	
Cora, schooner-br	112	Eliza, brig	116
COUTANCHE & CO.		MARETT & CO.	
Anabella, sch-brig	91	Speedy, cutter	81
RANWELL & CO.		Henry, cutter	61
Prima, brig	107	PERCHARD	
Green-End, sch	71	Peggy, cutter	36
P. CHEVALIER		ASPLET & CO.	
Neptune, sch	102	Commerce, cutter	60
P. ALEXANDRE		King Fisher, cutier	34
Rose, schooner	80	Geo. and Elizabeth c.	18
FAUVEL & CO.		C. BISSON.	
Scatari, brig	105	Dart, cutter	56
Etton, schooner	71	H. FAUVEL	
J. FAUVEL.		Bee Hive, cutter	40
Diamond, sch	36	J. DORWARD	
J. LE BAS.		Olive Branch, cutter	61
Maria, schooner	103	Resolution, cutter	41
M. ALEXANDRE & CO.		DURELL & CO.	
John, schooner	71	Nautilus, cutter	32
Castor, schooner	105	W. SHEAN.	
HAMON		Dove, cutter	26
Royal George, sch	53	MAILLARD & CO.	
P. HAMON & CO.		Echo, cutter	37
29th May, ship	249	T. BLAMPIED	
C. VIBERT		Medora, cutter	39
Marie Victoire, sc	57	Virginia, cutter	30

RENOUF & CO.		BERTRAM & CO	
Providence, cutter	42	Gray, cutter	18
ROBERT DAVEY		MARETT & CO.	
Jane & Elizabeth, c.	16	Hope, cutter	14
LE GROS & CO.		RENANT & CO.	
Dolphin, cutter	16	Larch, cutter	16
ASPLET & CO.		G. NOEL & CO.	
Charles, cutter	28	Nightingale, cutter	21
QUEREE & CO.		J. CHEVALIER	
Messenger, cutter	12	Samuel and Julia, c.	39
E. DE GRUCHY		AUBIN & CO.	
Guernsey Lily, cutter	44	Mary & Elizabeth, c.	31
FILLEUL & CO.		CABOT & CO.	
Brandy, cutter	19	Hawk, cutter	26
NICOLLE & CO.		R. BUTT	
Pelican, cutter	13	Rambler, cutter	30
DE QUETTEVILLE		LE BROCC	
John, cutter	15	Blue-Eyed Maid, c.	23
W. COCK		R. WEBB	
D. of Wellington, c.	45	Mary, cutter	30
LE GROS & CO.		PH. BERTRAM	
Charles and Laurel	18	Laurel, cutter	23
P. PEREE		Amelia, cutter	38
Dolphin, cutter	14	JAS. JACKSON	
RENOUF & CO.		Jos. & Benjamin	14
Friends, cutter	15	PAYN & CO.	
FILLEUL & CO.		Mary & Elizabeth, c.	35
Grog, cutter	18	R. ANTOINE	
J. PALLOT.		Pilgrim, cutter	43
Laurel, cutter	17	W. ADAMS & CO.	
C. SAUTIER.		Two Brothers, c.	23
Rose, cutter	12	J. GUY	
E. LE ROYETAL.		Caroline, cutter	21
Three Friends, c.	23	T. LE MAISTRE & CO.	
BLAMPIED		Dolphin, cutter	16
Victory, cutter	21	P. GALLICHAN	
Phoenix, cutter	10	Defiance, cutter	11
DE LA LANDE		OCUTANCHE & CO.	
John, sch.	62	Hope, cutter	19
LE SURUR & CO.		P. LE MASURIER	
Vigilant, cutter	71	Mary, cutter	12

A. VIBERT		BAILHACHE & CO.	
Vigilant, cutter	15	Winerva, schooner	62
P. GERMAIN		Gulnare, cutter	43
Providence, cutter	17	MACHON	
LE BOUTILLIER		Betsey, cutter	13
Britannia, cutter	16	PILOT BOATS.	
C. BLAMPIED.		No. One	30
Dolphin, cutter	11	No. Two	30
P. AMY		BENEST & CO.	
Venerable, cutter.	17	Ariadne, steamer	138
T. PROWSE		PRICE & CO.	
Rachel, cutter	11	Beresford, steamer	117
G. MARTIN		RANWELL & CO.	
Liberty, cutter	24	G. Canning, steamer	81

### PRODUCE OF JERSEY,

*Exported to Great Britain, from the 6th of July, 1832, to the 5th of July 1833.*

Cows and Heifers	- - - -	1,771 Heads.
Potatoes	- - - -	1,859 Tons.
Butter	- - - -	16,522 lbs.
Grapes	- - - -	1,777 lbs.
Tanned Leather	- - - -	29,373 lbs.
Calves Skins	- - - -	6,708 lbs.
Apples	- - - -	228,861 bushels*
Pears	- - - -	524 bushels*
Bricks	- - - -	49,700 tale
Cider	- - - -	316,893 gallons*
Wheat	- - - -	3,160 qrs.*
Oysters	- - - -	107,770 tubs
Number of Vessels	- - - -	1103
Admeasuring	- - - -	63,784 tons

\* Imperial Measure.

### IMPORTS FROM FRANCE.

Live Oxen	2,663 heads	Pigs	549 heads
Sheep and		Poultry	14 766 heads
Lambs	6,337 heads	Eggs	10,735 hundred
Number of Vessels with cargoes from all parts, from the 6th of July 1832, to the 5th July, 1833, 1,037			
Admeasuring	-	-	69,677 tons



## TOWN POLICE.

*Constable*—P. Perrot, Esq.\*

*Centeniers*—P.W. Nicolle, Esq. & Mr. G. Ching.\*

*Vingteniers*—E. Durell, (up town) P. Manger, (down town), Joshua Ereaux, Mont-au-Pretre, P. Perchard, jun, Mont-Cochon, Samuel Le Feuvre, Mont-a-l'Abbé, John Alexandre, Rouge Boullion, Nicholas Cabot, Military Vingtenier.

*Constable's Officers*—Messrs. Nicholas Gallie, J. Richardson, George Le Feuvre, Daniel Trachy, John Le Gros, Charles Roberts, Ph. Perchard, Thomas Richard, John Syvret, Richard Duparcq, John Nicolle, Nicholas Le Rossignol, John Le Cronier, J. Jos. Gabourel, Daniel Jaavrin, son of Daniel, Ed. A. Renouf, Isaac Malzard, Peter Lerrier, John De Veulle, Thomas Sorel, John Asplet, Frs. John Le Montays, Edward Jean, and Peter Le Vesconte.

\* Elected but not sworn into office.

*Town Fire Engine*, at the Engine House, near the Town Church—Keys kept, one by the Constable, one by each of the Centeniers, and one at Mr. Js. Bosdet's, Vine-street.

## COUNTRY POLICE.

CONSTABLES.—*St. Clement*, H. Godfray, esquire ; *St. Martin*, Mr. Ph. Godfray ; *Grouville*, P. Simonet, *St. Saviour*, A. Aubin, Jun esquire ; *Trinity*, Thomas Gallichan, *St. John*, John Picot, esquire ; *St. Mary*, J. Arthur, esquire ; *St. Lawrence*, P. Marrett, esquire ; *St. Ouen*, Mr. Daniel Dumaresq ; *Chef de Police* ; *St. Peter*, Ph. Le Couteur, esquire ; *St. Brclade*, James Remon, esquire.

## LAWS, CUSTOMS, PRIVILEGES, &c.

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*Acts of Parliament*, in which *Jersey* is specially named, have the force of Law in the Island, whether transmitted and registered, or not. as will be seen by the following :—" Previous to 1731, it was customary for the Acts of Parliament relating to the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey to be accompanied by an Order in Council, and previous to 1806 it was an understood thing, that not only the *transmission* but the *registry* of them should take place before the act could be enforced. At present, the *transmission* by a *Clerk* of Council suffices. Thus in an Order of Council, dated July 1st, 1731, and which accompanied an act of Parliament relating to the collection of Duties for the support of Greenwich Hospital was the following regulation :—

" And it is hereby further ordered, that for the future, whenever any acts shall be passed in the Parliament of Great Britain relating to the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, printed copies of such acts shall be transmitted by the Clerk of his Majesty's Privy Council as soon as conveniently may be to the Royal Courts of the said Islands, signifying to them at the same time his Majesty's pleasure *to register and publish* the said Acts, and to cause the same to be carried into due execution."

And by an Order of Council of the 7th May, 1806, it was decided that " The registration of a *transmitted* act of Parliament was not essential to its operation, and that if any inconvenience should arise from the want of such registration, the same should be imputable to the non-compliance of the Royal Court with his Majesty's Order to Register."

By the following Order in Council, which accompanied the Habeas Corpus Acts, it is questionable if even the *transmission* is essential to give force of law to an Act in which *Jersey* is named :—

“ AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES’S,  
the 4th of July, 1832.”

Present—THE KING’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
IN COUNCIL.

It is this day ordered by his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council; that a printed copy of an Act, passed in the 56th year of his Majesty George the Third, be transmitted to the Royal Court of the Island of Jersey; viz—

An Act for more effectually securing the liberty of the subject; and it is hereby *further ordered*, that the said Act be registered and published, NOR AS BEING ESSENTIAL TO THE SAID ACT, but that his Majesty’s subjects in the said Island may have notice of the said Act having passed and that THEY ARE BOUND THEREBY. And the Lieut.-Governor, or Commander in Chief, and also the Bailiff and Jurats of the Island of Jersey, for the time being, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain. C. GRAVILLE.”

It certainly would appear, that even *the order and transmission of the Act*, do not give it force of Law, for if so, their Lordships would have said to the authorities, “ they are bound ” *hereby* and not ‘ *thereby*, ’ meaning by the Act, which *alone* and by its own exclusive prerogative, is the Law of the Land.

*Actions*.—The preliminary processes are called an Ordre de Justice and a Remonstrance, being a complaint of the injury or wrong sustained. They are of a civil and mixed nature as in England.

*Acts of Court*.—The Greffier can demand — days notice for furnishing a copy of an Act of Court.

*Admiralty Court*.—Any master of a vessel, commercial traveller, or agent, whose detention would be injurious or expensive, can call an Admiralty Court, by consulting the Deputy Viscount, and get his cause heard, whether it be for money, for assault, or otherwise.

*Administrator*.—In case of a person leaving the Island, having landed property, and no Procurer appointed, the seven nearest relatives attend at

Court, and elect a person as Administrator. This person has the management of his property, but a majority of the Electors must sanction all his acts by their signatures in writing, and two of them must be present at Court with him when any transfers or other acts are done relative to the property.

*Advocates*, are persons appointed to conduct suits in the Royal Court, and fill the double characters of Advocates and Solicitors; they are subject to its summary jurisdiction, and are limited to six; besides the Attorney and Solicitor Generals. They are in the nomination of the Bailiff or his Lieutenant, and are sworn on their admission, and twice every year at the Cour d'Héritage.

*Affidavits*.—May be sworn before the Lt.-Governor, the Bailiff, or one of the Jurats. A fee of 1s. is sometimes demanded.

*Agreements*.—To be rendered valid should be witnessed by two disinterested persons who are of age; no stamp is required.

*Aliens*.—On their arrival in the Island are obliged to present themselves to the Constable of the parish who is bound to report their names to the Governor; they are allowed to reside in the Island only during his pleasure, and cannot intermarry with British subjects without his permission in writing. By an Ordinance of the Royal Court, 19th January, 1801, all proprietors of houses are required to transmit to the Constable's Office, a list of the strangers (not British subjects) residing in their houses, or to whom they may have let a house or apartments, together with the profession of such strangers, their number in family, the length of time they have resided in the Island, and the Country and parish to which they respectively belong.

*Appeals*.—To any decisions of the Royal Court in civil cases, there lies an appeal to the King in Council at the discretion of the Court, but on their refusal, the party has a similar right by *Deleance* or complaint, which the Court cannot prevent. Appeals to his Majesty in Council are not allowed for

less than Twenty Pounds. Bail, against the costs, must be entered into within 8 days, and the suit be prosecuted within six months, or the appellant forfeits £5 to the Bailiff. By the rules of the Council board, all appeals from the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey are heard between the beginning of Easter and the end of Trinity Terms. If the inferior Court refuse the intervention of a party, an appeal does not lie to the full Court; a revision of the judgment of the inferior number can only be obtained by petition. From the verdict of a Grand Jury there is no appeal.

*Apprentices.*—The indentures are similar to those in England, and according to the agreement between the parties. Apprentices bound in *England*, for a term which would not expire until they were 21 years of age, would be released at 20 from their obligations in either Island.

*Arrests.*—Persons expatriable, that is, not bound to the soil by owning land or houses, are liable to arrest for bookdebt, bill, bond or rent, whether contracted in the Island or out of it; the Sheriff can take either body or goods, as he thinks proper, but cannot take both, unless the goods are first seized and found to be insufficient to satisfy debt and costs. Money found in the house, or lodged in a Bank can be arrested, but not money carried about the person, nor the working tools of an artificer. Arrests for security on notes of hand not due, and rent accruing, are likewise made. If the debt be contracted out of the Bailiwick, the creditor must follow the debtor, and sue him in person, or send a power of Attorney, or get some friend appointed administrator. Evidence of the debt by personal attendance of witnesses, or acknowledgement in writing, properly authenticated, is necessary. Persons arrested, in default of bail, (either of one person of known landed property, or a deposit of the money,) are committed to prison. The debtor is brought up the next Court day, (generally on Saturday) when the case is heard, and the arrest confirmed or quashed. If confirmed, the debtor is re-

manded to prison until the debt is paid, together with the costs. In *Guernsey*, by an Order in Council dated 13th May, 1832, which regulates the Law of Arrests, Bail, Costs, &c., no arrest of the person is permitted for any sum under £5 sterling; and that in all cases *founded on affidavits*, taken before the Bailiff, or before any one of the Jurats of the Royal Court, after a person has lived in that Island a year and a day. All persons, whether *fondés en héritage* or not, are equally liable for debts due on Promissory notes, Bills of Exchange, or other negotiable securities, twenty-four hours after arrival in that Island.—*De Jersey, Esq. v. Mc'Lean, Esq.*

*Assault*.—Prosecutions cannot be maintained for assaults but by the evidence of two witnesses; the punishment is fine and imprisonment. If the complainant be joined with the Attorney General, a fine to the King is imposed without imprisonment, and civil damages are given for the benefit of the injured party. A person charged with an assault is not only liable to be criminally tried for the offense by *enditement*, but can be sued for damages in a civil form, notwithstanding he may have been acquitted or convicted and punished. In the case of *Durell, v. Noel, Godfray and Duhamel*, who were so sued, Counsel contended that his clients having been publicly prosecuted and acquitted, were not again amenable for the same offence. The Plaintiff's Counsel said the plea could not hold; that there were two parties concerned, the public and the individual sustaining the injury. He cited the case of *Contanche*, who though acquitted by the enditement, had nevertheless been subsequently and successfully sued for damages in a civil form. He adverted to the same practice in France, and to the case of *Paul Louis Courier*. The Court rejected the plea, and ordered the cause to proceed.

*Attachment*.—Can be made on Rents and Lands.

*Attornies*.—Nominated by the Bailiff; their number is unlimited. No term of clerkship or other qualification is necessary, nor any expences attend-

ing their admission. No English Lawyer can practice in the Royal Court of Jersey without leave.

*Attorney-General*, called *Procureur du Roi*, is appointed by the King. His duty is to carry on all criminal prosecutions; on matters of importance, he consults the Solicitor-General or *Avocat du Roi*, and they declare their opinion on every prosecution at the time of trial. Both also act as Counsel in private suits.

*Auctioneers* require no licence nor is any duty payable by purchasers on their lots; but a tax to the poor of one penny, called God's pence, is charged and disposed of by the Auctioneer according to his discretion.

*Authors and Publishers* should know that the Act of Parliament concerning copy right has been lately registered in Jersey and Guernsey, and that any works published in England or elsewhere, cannot now be pirated here with impunity. Books printed in the Island can be sent to England by paying 3d per lb. duty, at the Custom-House of the port at which they are landed. Publishers require no licence. The 41 Geo. iii confirmed by the 54 Geo. iii imposes a penalty of 3d per sheet, half to the King and half to the informer, on all persons who shall import from abroad or reprint at home, without the consent of the proprietor, any work of which the term of the copyright is unexpired. Such contraband goods are also forfeited to the proprietor and the offender liable to an action for damages. But the penalty of 3d per sheet is not recoverable unless the book has been previously entered in the register book of the Stationer's Company—English visitors to the Islands should be cautious in carrying to England, the works of English Authors printed in France. If an author print and publish *abroad*, and does not use diligence to be the first printer and publisher in England also; any third person procuring the work, may lawfully print and publish it in England.—*Bar and Cres* 870.

*Bail*—Any person possessing one or more quar-

ters of rent can bail another person for any sum; is himself said to be free from arrest when the Court is not open, excepting for a note of hand. A person bailed upon any arrest, must take care to present his *Bail* in Court, because although the *bailed* may appear, he is still liable to the same as if absent unless his bail is with him.

*Bailli* or *Bailiff*—The head Civil Officer, is appointed by the Crown, and usually created a Knight; his salary and perquisites are supposed to be altogether nearly £2,000 per annum. He presides at the Royal Court and at the sittings of the States.

*Bankrupts* who have not surrendered to their Commission in England, may be apprehended in Jersey by the Commissioners' warrant, accompanied by an order from the Secretary of State. And if in actual custody in the Island for debt or otherwise can be removed by a writ of Habeas Corpus from the Court of Chancery. Any moveable property in the Island, belonging to a Bankrupt, at the time his Commission was issued, is vested in the Assignees, who can cause the same to be seized.—By a recent decision, in the case of one Glossop, a picture dealer living at Brussels, it would appear that a person residing in Jersey, Guernsey, or any Foreign country, and trading in England, *though only through an Agent*, by consignments, virtually becomes a dealer and chapman in that country, and consequently subject to its Bankrupt laws.

*Bastards* become legitimate offsprings in Law, if the Parents afterwards intermarry and acknowledge them, provided they were unmarried at the birth of such child or children; but it is an undecided question, whether a son so previously produced would inherit, in preference to one born subsequently to the marriage. Women Strangers pregnant of illegitimate children must give bail that their offspring shall not become chargeable, or quit the Island.

*Bigamy*—It is supposed that there is no part of his Majesty's dominions, where Bigamy is so preva-



lent as in Jersey and Guernsey, and it can only be accounted for from the fact, that the Criminal Law as practised in the Islands, does not recognise it as an offence, and even if it did, it is supposed to be only in case *both* marriages took place in their *own jurisdiction*. But it is seldom, if ever, a case of this kind occurs. Our bigamists have sufficient precaution to marry the second wife or husband, in a different jurisdiction to the first. For instance, it is said a person may contract a first marriage in England, or elsewhere, a second in Guernsey, a third in Jersey, and a fourth in France, and *vice versa*, and in consequence of each country having separate Laws, and independent jurisdiction, put the injured parties at defiance to obtain redress in either of the two Islands. But this we doubt, for the Courts are bound to recognize the validity of Marriages abroad, if made according to the Laws of those countries, and upon legal testimony of a plurality of wives or husbands both conviction and punishment must follow. Nearly 200 cases of Bigamy are well known in Jersey alone, some men having three wives, and some women 3 husbands. A man marrying a second woman during the life time of the first, may be indicted for bigamy, altho' his first wife has died since the second marriage.

**Bills &c.**—Commercial travellers, and English Merchants, should embody in their Invoices, and notes of hand, "British Sterling;" otherwise, they cannot recover in the Court of Jersey, more than currency. Promissory Bills payable in London or elsewhere, for "*Jersey* currency:" cannot be recovered in England.

**Bill of Sale** is the best security on moveable property, if it be accompanied by possession: no act of renunciation, can affect it.

**Brandy**, Geneva and other spirits, may be imported into or exported from the Islands, provided it be in square-rigged vessels of the burthen of 100 tons or upwards.

**Bread**—Invariably sold by weight according to quality from 1. to 2d. per pound.

*Butchers* are not allowed to bring any meat into market after twelve o'clock.

*Catholic Priests* are paid an annual stipend by Government to preach to the Troops.

*Cause of Action*—By the Law of Jersey as contained in the Grand Coustumler no man can be deprived of a single shilling of his property without first a formal averment of the Cause of Action, and then strict proof by two witnesses.

*Centeniers* originated from their anciently presiding over 100 families, like the Constable of hundreds in England. There are 2 in each parish who act as assistants to the Constable, and in his absence, the senior one performs his duty and represents him in the assembly of the States. The first is elected at the same time with the Constable, and the second about a week after. If the validity of the first be contested and the latter be sworn into office he takes precedence. They are elected by the rated inhabitants and the office is triennial.

*Charter-Party* is a deed or pair of indentures containing the agreements between Merchants and Masters of Vessels. A Charter-Party of Freight, usually binds the Master to deliver the cargo in good condition at the place of discharge, according to agreement, and the master sometimes pledges ship, tackle, and furniture, for performance.

*Churchwardens*—The week next after Easter the Minister and Inhabitants of each Parish annually choose two Churchwardens, discreet men of good conversation and capacity. If they cannot agree in the election, the Minister has the power to name one, and the Parishioners another, by a majority of voices. They are sworn on the following Court day and admonished of their duty, which is of a similar nature to that of English Churchwardens. Their accounts are audited in the Easter week before they quit office, and signed, by the Minister and Chiefs of the Parish, and in case of controversy respecting them, the Dean and Minister of the Parish with the Bailiff and Jurats determine the same.

*Clameur de Haro*, (corrupted from *Rou* the name, by which Rollo, was called in French) was instituted by the Duke of Normandy of that name, and meant to compel all who heard it to fly to the relief of the exclaimers, or to desist from their illegal proceedings. This custom which was venerated nearly a thousand years, is now getting obsolete. It was decided in the case of *Pinel v Le Gallais*, that the *Clameur de Haro* does not apply to the opposal of the execution of a decree of the Royal Court.

*Clerks or Sextons*—Are chosen by the Minister and Chiefs of the Parish. Must be of the age of twenty years, of good life and conversation, able to read and write, and sing psalms if necessary. They receive their salaries by contributions, either in corn or money. The office of Clerk to the parish of St. Helier is worth about £200 per annum.

*Coal*, imported from England may be exported to France and other foreign parts, on producing the cocket as a proof that the duty has been paid. If the master of a vessel delivers coals without the presence of a public meter, he is liable to a penalty at the suit of the Attorney General.

*Coining*—It is said there is no law for the punishment of coiners and utterers of the States specie.

*Collectors of Alms*—There are two persons chosen for their known probity and sobriety in each parish, in the same way as the Churchwardens, and with whom they act as sidesmen; are sworn in Court and account twice a year, at Easter and Michaelmas, as to their office before the Minister and Parishioners. They are also called Diacres or Deacons. The office is honorable and perpetual, not annual as in England. No Parish Officer has so near a relation to the Minister, on whom they are especially assistant at the administration of the sacrament.

*Commerce*—Every article of the growth, produce and manufacture of Jersey, is admitted into England, on payment only of the same duties as are imposed on similar commodities, grown, produced or manufactured there. A proper certificate from the grower

sworn before a Magistrate, is necessary on exportation.

*Commissioners* appointed by the King to inquire examine and report upon alleged grievances, have in themselves no legislative authority.

*Committee of Health*—By an Act of the States of the 19th January, 1832, every person is bound to remove and carry away all nuisances within his property in 24 hours after the first summons so to do, made by the Committee of the parish; and the Committee of Health is empowered to take away such nuisance in case of refusal or negligence on the part of the proprietor of the ground where such nuisances are found, *et se faire rembourser les frais par ledit propriétaire.*

*Conclusions of the King's Law Officers*—It is not usual for the Court to go beyond the conclusions of the Attorney-General, but one or two instances have been known, where it has exacted, more from a prisoner than was demanded for the Crown.

*Constable*—One in each parish, whose duty is similar to that of Mayor in corporate towns in England. He is elected by the people, the office is triennial, and generally if well performed, is a step to the Magistracy. By virtue of his office, he has a seat in the States. In all parochial meetings, he takes precedence of a Jurat. It is contrary to the spirit of the Law, and to the Usages and practice adopted in the Island for ages, to admit a person to fill the office of Constable, or exercise the various duties of Chief of Police, unless he had been at the time of his Election, a resident in the parish, for a year and a day.

*Contracts* are conveyances of real property; they are prepared on parchment without stamp, by the attornies of the parties and enrolled in the Royal Court.

*Coroner* is the Viscount or his Deputy who holds inquests on all sudden and violent deaths, the expences of which must be paid out of the estate of the deceased, and if a pauper, by the parish in which he dies.

**Corn**—Foreign corn is imported free of duty, warehoused and exported to England, as a favourable opportunity may occur, either in reduction of duty or alteration of price.

**Convicts**—Transported for three, five, or seven years, at the expence of the States, if natives of Guernsey, to that Island, and all others to any port in England, which the convict shall choose, and there set at liberty. If they return before the expiration of the term, the sentence is in some cases commuted, in others increased, and the party whipt and sent back. It is said that there is no *Law* which empowers the Court to transport *natives* of this Island, or of any other *foreign* possession, to England. Persons convicted of robbery on the highway, are usually first imprisoned one year, the last 2 months on bread and water, have their property, goods and chattles, confiscated to the King or the Lord of the fief upon which the crime was committed, and at the expiration of their imprisonment, they are banished from the Island for 7 years. Convicts do not forfeit their rights to any future acquired property as in England.

**Courts**—The Royal Court is of chartered jurisdiction, and is of four distinct characters, called La Cour d'Heritage, La Cour de Catel, La Cour du Billet, and La Cour extraordinaire or du Samedi. The *Cour d'Heritage* held at two sessions in the year, admits of no causes but such as respect inheritances. It opens usually on a Thursday, when the Governor, Bailli, Jurats, &c., enter the Court with the Royal mace. The Court must be full that day, nothing but sickness or absence from the Island excusing a Jurat's non-attendance. Seven constitute a Court. All Gentlemen holding Fiefs, &c., must attend on pain of fine. The Court sits every Thursday following, till the end of the term. The Jurats assisting by turn, three at a time. *La Cour de Catel* is held for deciding disputes about chattles, arrears of rent, &c. These last are cognizable for 39 years back. Its chief business is the adjudica-

tion of decrees. (*Vide Renonce.*)—Criminals are tried, either in vacation or term time, seven Jurats must attend if the crimes be capital, otherwise three are sufficient—*La Cour du Billet* is a Subsidiary Court to assist the Cour de Catel, wherein matters of less moment, as arrests, distresses &c ; arrears not exceeding ten years, are transferred to this Court. All causes are heard in order as they are set down in a billet or scroll affixed to the Court door.—*La Cour du Samedi* or Saturday Court is another Subsidiary Court, but a branch of the former. It is in term time principally appointed for the King's causes, namely, rents due to the King, and those of the Jurats who are not tied to the common rules of billet out of terms ; it is for causes of brevity that will suffer no delay, as causes of navigation, contracts, breaches of peace, and others of daily occurrence. Appointment of days for hearing causes before a Full Court rests with the Bailiff.

*Court no power to make Laws*—The Master of the Rolls on pronouncing the judgment of the Privy Council, on an appeal from the Court of Jersey to that tribunal, in the case of *Du Heaume v. parish of St. Ouen*, declared that *the Court of Jersey cannot make a New Law*.

*Crime on the High Seas*—The 1. Geo. iv c 91, s 1, provides that the Crimes and Offences mentioned in 43 Geo. iii c 58, committed on the high seas, out of the body of any county, shall be liable to the same punishment as if committed on land in England or Ireland, and shall be inquired of &c. as treason &c. are by 28 Hen. viii.

*Cutting and Maiming.*—Subjects the offender to corporal punishment.

*Delinquencies in Military Duties*—The regular forces are tried by Court Martial ; those in the Militia by the Royal Court, which in fact is a Military tribunal, inasmuch as nearly all the Jurats hold Commissions in the Militia.

*Denonciateurs*—Officers of Justice appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Bailiff ; their number is unlimited.

**Deputy Viscount**—The Viscount or Sheriff lives in England, is appointed by the Crown, and (we suppose by virtue of his Patent) he appoints a *Deputy*, who acts for him on all occasions. It is more than questionable whether the Deputy is amenable to the *Jersey Court* for his conduct; he, himself, has publicly declared that he is not, and this view appears to coincide with the principle laid down in the *King's Bench*, in the case of *Newland v Duke of Beaufort*, when the learned Counsels, Campbell and Creswell, contended "that the Crown had no prerogative to empower a subject to appoint a *Deputy who should be responsible to the public for the due discharge of the duties of his office.*" The Court took time to consider the point, and afterwards affirmed it. If the *Deputy* cannot be made amenable to the *Jersey Court*, it is quite clear that the *Viscount* cannot inasmuch as he lives out of their jurisdiction! If the Royal Court of Jersey has a functionary among them, who can act in defiance of their orders, the only remedy, for personal wrongs, arising from his conduct, is for the injured party to sue the *Viscount* in the Court of King's Bench for damages.

**Descent**—Descent or Inheritances are somewhat intricate in Jersey. The custom of Gavelkind exists here, but though it possesses equalization in principle, it operates very unequally in practice. By the Code of 1771, the eldest child, whether male or female (though it has been doubted whether the female has this preference only when there is no male child) in direct succession, is to have the house with its appurtenances, together with thirty perches of ground for a kitchen garden; and should there not be above four *vergees* more, the said eldest to have the choice of four *vergees*, and afterwards of the tenth vergee of what may remain. He has also other privileges, in order to enable him to pay the rents due on the Estate—after these have been arranged, the remainder of the property, whether consisting of houses, lands, or rents, to be divi-

ded, between the said eldest and the other inheritors according to the ancient custom and practices of the Island; viz. two thirds among the males, including the eldest, who now stands with the younger sons; and only one third between all the daughters howsoever numerous. Nor must the portion of any daughter exceed that of the younger son; so that if in a family of ten children there should be five or six daughters, the respective portion of each daughter, would probably be a mere trifle. The inheritors or their representatives cannot raise any pretension to a division if there be no claim within forty years. The value of the lands to be divided, is made by six appraisers appointed at a Parish Meeting.

*Devise*—In the Code of 1771 no mention is made of the portion due to widows. Though a man may during his life alienate any part of his fortune, whether real or personal, yet his widow, who in all legal documents retains her maiden name and even her appellation of *Demoiselle* &c. has a life interest in one third part of all landed estates or rents, of which her husband was possessed by inheritance in direct succession. The other two thirds of which he may have been possessed, fall to his heirs at law, but this disposition he cannot in any respect alter.

With regard to personal property, a man may if he please, devise one third to whom he will; his widow will have a right to another third; and the heirs at law to the remaining third. The personal Estate thus divided, becomes the absolute property of the parties, to whom the portions fall.

*Dowry*—The wife's portion of her husband's property, which he possessed at his marriage is one third. He can sell none of such property without her consent, and her claim holds good against his estate in bankruptcy as well as after his death. The wife has no controul in property acquired by her husband subsequent to marriage. Furniture, plate and linen are considered as belonging to the wife. A widower enjoys at his wife's death, if there have



been children, her real estate until he marries again, but it then reverts to her next of kin, as it does if there has been no issue.

**Doleance**—By the code of 1771 a Doleance or complaint to the King, may be preferred by an aggrieved party in any cause on the refusal by a full Court of an appeal to His Majesty in Council.

**Elections** for Jurats, Constables, Centeniers, and other public officers, formerly took place in the parish Church, on a Sunday immediately after the morning service, but the day has been altered to Tuesday, and instead of the votes being given at the Church, they are given in the towns of St. Helier and St. Aubin, at the Public Market-Place, and at the Military Sheds in the other parishes. The votes are taken by the Jurats appointed by the Court. Parish Officers are elected at the Parish Meeting.

**Embezzlement**—Persons defrauding their employers, and who abscond to Jersey, can be proceeded against only for a "*Civil debt*."

**Evidence**—*Bona fide, viva voce* examination, is resorted to only in cases of comparatively minor importance; whenever the life of a fellow creature is at stake, the examination of witnesses takes place, on written interrogatories. In criminal cases, the witnesses are examined separately at a private sitting of the Court, in the presence of the Crown Lawyers, and the prisoner's Counsel. The questions and declarations of the witnesses, are then taken down in writing.

**Exemption from Military Duty**—By the 37th clause of the Military code, the Magistrates, King's Officers and Rectors are alone exempt from service. Persons claiming exemption from active duty in the ranks, owing to bodily infirmity, must have a certificate from the medical board, approved of by his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor.

**Exceptionable Jurats** (related to a party,) may be made competent to try the same, by the consent in writing of all persons concerned. When a certain number of Jurats are excepted against from giving

judgment, the case is to be decided by the remaining Jurats.

*Expences of Litigation*—By an order of Council of 2nd June 1786, His Majesty was pleased to order "that in cases where the whole legislative body is attacked, or where the whole shall find it expedient to appoint an agent to represent their common concerns to his Majesty, it shall be lawful for them to raise such reasonable sums by an act of the States, as may be necessary for such purposes."

*Executions*—If Capital, are only for murder & are very rare, but when they take place, the culprit is obliged to walk with a halter round his neck from the Prison to the place of execution, which is up a steep hill, called Gallows Hill, at the extremity of the town. The Governor has no power to suspend the execution of a sentence till the King's pleasure be known. Whenever capital punishment is inflicted on a prisoner, or he is sentenced to the pillory or banishment for 5 or more years, his estate, real and personal is forfeited to the Crown, or lord of the manor.

*Expences of Prosecution*—Every complainant on assault must pay his own expences of Advocate, &c. but in cases of robbery, prosecutions are conducted at the suit of the Crown.

*Exports*—Persons purchasing fruit, cider, potatoes, cattle, corn, &c. &c., intended for exportation to Great Britain, must obtain an affidavit from every farmer that it is the growth of the Island, otherwise such produce will be liable to a seizure in England.

*Fast Days*, if appointed by the ecclesiastical or civil Court, or by the States, may be observed only at the option of the Public: no penalties for violating the sanctity of a Fast-Day can be enforced, unless provided for by Act of Parliament or Order in Council.

*Felo-dese*.—Is followed by confiscation of property, and the body is buried like that of a brute.

*Fixtures*—Every thing erected by a Tenant is considered a fixture. Special agreement with the Landlord in writing, is necessary for their removal.

**Fiefs**—There are four *Fiefs* or *Manors* in the Island of Jersey, originally granted by the Crown under different tenures. They are those of St. Ouen, Rozel, Samarez, Trinity and Melechès, and the gentlemen holding them are usually called by the names of their *Seignouries M. de St. Ouen, &c.* They all owe suit at Court by attendance annually at the three sessions of the Cour d'Heritage, and neglect for four sessions renders the Fief subject to an Escheat to the Crown. Should the holder of the Fief be a minor, the King is to become his guardian and to receive an annual sum for the Trusteeship. After the business of each Cour d'Heritage the King's receivers give a handsome entertainment to the Lieut. Governor, the members of the Court and the Gentlemen holding Fiefs. The Lieutenant-Governor attends at each Cour d'Heritage with a military Guard of Honour. As specimens of the services of the Fiefs, these two are subjoined. Seigneur de *St. Ouen* is bound to serve our Lord the King in time of war in the said Island at the Castle of Gorey, at his own expence and costs, for the space of two parts of forty days, himself one at the Three, with horses and armour. Seigneur *de Rozel*, that should our Lord the King come unto the said Island to meet our Lord the King, on his horse, on his arrival, in the sea, up to the girths of his horse; and in the same manner to conduct him on his departure, and whilst the King remains in the Island, to be his Butler and to have the usual emoluments.

*Floating Sea Weed*, may be collected at any hour except Monday morning before sun rise.

**Forestalling**—By an act of the States of July, 1832.—Article 1. It is prohibited for any person to forestall any article which shall be intended for, and on its way, to be exposed for sale at Market, or to offer to buy, or agree for the price of any such article, or until it shall have arrived at the Market, for the purpose of being sold there on the same day, under the penalty of ten livres, to be paid as well by the buyer as the seller.—Article 2. It is likewise

prohibited to buy any article within the Market, on Saturday, or Wednesday, flesh, lard and fruit excepted, for the purpose of exposing it for the same day, in the said Market or its environs, under the penalty of ten *lirres* to be paid by such re-seller.—**Article 3.** The said fines shall be levied immediately by the Viscount, or one of the Centeniers of St. Helier, or by the Inspector of the Market; and shall be proceeded for by seizure and sale in case of non payment.

**Fishing Boats**—By a late regulation of his Majesty's Customs, no fishing vessel arriving in England from Jersey, can have on board, at the time of her arrival, more than one gallon and a half of Spirits, two pounds of Tobacco, and other stores, the duty on which does not exceed five shillings for the use of the whole excise. All above that quantity found on board, will be sent to the Custom house, for the duty to be paid thereon.

**Forgery** is punished only as a fraud, by imprisonment, whipping or banishment. In 1814 a person found guilty of the crime was sentenced to the pillory, and had the end of his right ear cut off. Forgery on the Bank of England, or Government security, and counterfeiting the coin of the Realm, are triable in England.

**Forma Pauperis**—Persons can proceed in *forma pauperis*, on application to the Bailiff or his Lieutenant, who appoints an Advocate to conduct their cause, and an appeal to his Majesty in Council can likewise be prosecuted in the same way, by a special application to their Lordships.

**Furniture**—Persons coming to the Islands from England, Scotland or Ireland, should enter a List of their Furniture, &c. at the Custom House where they embark, and keep a copy of such entry, &c., without which, their goods on being taken back, will be liable to be seized for the payment of the same duties, &c. as Foreign manufacture. Persons are recommended to import their Furniture, &c. through the same Custom House as it was exported, to prevent delays and expences. G

**Game**—Any person has the right to sport with gun and dogs without licence, but is liable to action for trespass from those over whose lands he may pass.

**Greffe-Office**—"Orders for bringing in and for the safe-keeping, as well of all evidences belonging to His Majesty, as also of all evidences whatsoever concerning the public estate of the Isle of Jersey; made and set down by us Sir Robert Gardiner, Knight, and James Hussey, Doctor of Laws, His Majesty's Commissioners 1608.

"WHEREAS there hath been divers and sundrie complaints exhibited unto us, as well by the Bailly and Jurats as by his Majesty's Procureur, shewing that both his Majesty's evidences, as extents, rentals with such like, and the charters, decrees, court-rooles, and other muniments, escripts and actes of the Royal Court are not soe safely and orderly kept as they ought to be, in some certain place or office, whethor all men, to whom it shall appertaine, may resort to see and peruse them as their need shall require; and for that it is likewise complained that many of them have been, and are yet, dispersed into the hands of sundrie as well of justices as others, being but private persons and not sworn to the common good of the Isle, soe that as well as the records and writings appertaine to the Royal Court of Justice, as also the evidences aforesaid concerning his Majesty, are in danger to be torn, raised, corrupted, and defaced or lost, which if it should happen, would greatly tend to the prejudice, hinderance, and detriment of his Highnesse and of all his well-disposed subjects within this Island, for avoiding all which, and the like incouveniency or mischief, which thereof hereafter ensue, we doe by the consent of Sir John Peyton the now Governor, and the Bailly, and jurates, appointe, order and decree as followeth.

I.—"That all evidences, any wise concerning the sole title and interest of His Majesty, shall between this and Christmas next, be brought and delivered to the now Governor, or in his absence to the Lieu-

tenant for the time being, upon paine to be inflicted upon every party that shall longer detain any of the said evidences contrary to the true meaning of this our order, the sum of five Pounds sterling, to be levied by the Governor, or his officers, after due conviction of the parties, before the Bailly and Justices which evidences will require to be safely kept, for his Majesty's use, by the said Governor and his successors ; whereof there shall be an authentical inventory made and delivered to the Bailly and Justices, for the best preservation of his Majesty's rights upon any occasion, soe that on the change of every Governor his Majesty may know what evidences he may justly challenge of their executors, and where to finde a true note of the same.

II.—That all evidences and public records, concerning the public state of the Island, shall be brought in and delivered to the Bailly and Justices by the time aforesaid, and upon like paine of five pounds to be levied by the said Bailly and Justices, and the Officers appertaining to the Court, which evidences we require to be by them safely kept in their common chest or treasury, under three strong locks and keys, the which one shall always be kept by the Bailly, one other by the chief Jurat, and the third by the Greffier.

III.—That it shall not be lawful for the Bailly or any of the Justices, or for any other person whatever, to take away any of the said evidences, out of the said chest or treasure, into his own custody, to be seen or copied out, or for any other purpose whatsoever, without the consent of the Bailly and seven of the Jurats at least and that only to shew for some public good or necessary use concerning the state, or the poore inhabitants of the said Island.

IV.—If any man for his private use or satisfaction, shall desire to see the said evidences, or any of them, that then he either shall do it in the presence of the keys keepers or their deputies, or else a true copy thereof, by them appointed, or by order of the Court, shall be transcribed by the Greffier,

and by him delivered with true testie or concordat. signifying that it doth agree with the original of that which is transcribed, to the party desiring the same ; the said party contenting and paying to the Greffier for his paine as by the Bailly and Justices shall be appointed.\*

V.—In case any of the keepers shall be sick, or out of the Island, or soe detained, his keys and the use thereof shall be requisite and needful, that then it shall be lawful unto him, for the time onley and not longer, to leave his keys with the Jurat that is next in order and degree, unto him according to the course and manner of the sitting in the Royal Court ; and if the Bailly happen upon the like occasion to be absent, then he shall leave the same with his Lieutenant for the time being.

VI.—That those acte-books and Court rooles only which have been made since the last twenty years, whereof there may be necessary use, and dayly use, shall be set apart in a public chest in the treasury, whereof the Greffier onley shall have the custody and keeping, and shall not take or carry, or suffer to be taken or carried, at any time out of the public chest or treasury any of the said actes, books, or Court rooles, but shall deliver a true copy of any thing in them contained whensoever any shall require it, receiving for his paine the fees accustomed.

VII.—That there shall be a catalogue alphabettically made of such evidences as concern the Isle, wherein shall be set down a note of the Kings, in whose lives they were made or granted, and of the persons or matters in them contained.

VIII.—That there shall be a book, called or known by the name of a Ledger-book, well bound, wherein the Greffier shall write or cause to be written, a true copy of the extent and of all the said evidences,

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\* Persons going to the Greffe-Office to search for and peruse only, public documents, are charged by the Greffier according to time occupied, and all copies or transcripts are charged according to their length.

which book shall remain with the Bailly for the time being ; unto which booke in the end thereof, an index or repertory shall be added, concerning the principal matters of the said book, and in what leaf of the book the same are written.

IX.—And because the making and finishing of this book will require more labour than may be conveniently done and effected by the Greffier, as we verily suppose, we doe therefore wish the Bailly and Justices, to assign and join some other unto him, whom they shall think most fit for the expedition of this service.

X.—Lastly, we order that if the Governor, his Majesty's Procureur or Advocate, or any of his Majesty's officer's, shall have necessary occasion at any time for any cause whatsoever concerning his Majesty, to search for, see, or coppy, out of any of the evidences aforesaid, this shall be allowed unto every of them without paying any fees for the same, soe that all other points and circumstances in our orders aforesaid set down for the safe keeping of the said evidences be duely kept and observed.

*Governor and Lieut.-Governor.*—By their oaths of office, swear with all their understanding and power to defend and protect all the liberties, dignities, laws, customs and privileges of the Island.

*Government Allowances.*—The following annual charge is from a printed return, ordered by the House of Commons, 25th June, 1822.

CUSTOMS.		£	s.	d.
Principal Officer.	_____	400	0	0
Comptroller.	_____	300	0	0
Waiter and Searcher.	_____	200	0	0
Boatmen, (each)	_____	50	12	6
Exclusive of rent, coals, and incidental expences.				
ORDNANCE.				
Storekeeper.	_____	440	16	0
Clerk of the Check.	_____	388	10	0
Clerk.	_____	173	6	0
Office-Keeper,	_____	13	0	10
Surgeon.	_____	91	5	0



Chaplain. —————	12	13	4
Exclusive of rent repairs, and contingencies.			

## BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Barrack-master. —————	182	10	0
Assistant do. —————	125	0	0
Barrack-Sergeants (each) —————	27	7	6
“ Beer money (each) —————	1	10	5

Exclusive of House, coals, candles, and forage for one horse to the Barrack-master.

## MILITIA STAFF, &amp;c.

Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, (per day) —————	0	9	6
Fort Major. —————*	0	4	6
Inspector of Militia. —————*	1	0	0
Artillery. —————	0	10	0
Assistant do. —————*	0	3	0
Assistant Inspector & Adjut. (N.W.R.)*	0	3	0
Do. ————— (N.) *	0	3	0
Do. ————— (E.) *	0	3	0
Do. ————— (Town.)*	0	3	0
Do. ————— (St. Lawrence.)*	0	3	0
Do. ————— (S. W.)*	0	3	0
Drill Serjeants, (each) —————	0	1	6
Troopers, (Lieut.) —————	0	4	0
Do. (Sergeant) —————	0	2	5
Do. (Privates.) —————	0	2	0
Annual Prizes for the Militia Boys —	1	0	0
Inspector of Strangers, (per day) —	0	5	0
Superintendent of Signals. —————*	0	3	0
Lieutenant Governor's Clerk. —————	0	5	0

\* Exclusive of Allowance for Horses, and contingent expences.

The Clerk of the Works, has 9s. per day, and 2s. per day for the keep of a Horse, exclusive of incidental expences.

*Guardians* have not the power of selling the inheritance of their Ward, so as to give a secure title to the purchaser, should the Estate belong to a minor or minors; such children when they attain the age of twenty years, may within a year and a day reclaim it, on repaying the purchase money, together

with the amount expended for any additional buildings. Should any person make a bad use of his property, the heirs at law may on applying to the Court, and shewing sufficient cause, have a guardian appointed; in which case the proprietor loses all power over his effects: and is considered in this and some other respects as a man in England would be, against whom a statute of lunacy should be issued. Guardians are bound to place all monies out at interest for account of their wards, and in default of so doing are liable to pay interest thereon, with the exception of one year, which is allowed for making an investment.

*Gunpowder* imported into this Island must when landed be placed in *Rocher Fendu* magazine.

*Habeas Corpus*—By the Act of 81 Charles 2d commonly called the *Habeas Corpus Act*, in which the Islands of *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, are specially named, if any person be imprisoned by the order of any Court, by the Privy Council, or the King himself, he may have a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to bring him before the Court of King's Bench or Common Pleas, who shall determine whether the cause of his committal be just. The powers of this act are by 43 George III and other Acts, extended to the bringing up prisoners for trial or examination, by Courts Martial, Commissioners of Bankrupt, or any other commissioners acting under any commission or warrant from the Crown, and to all miscellaneous causes of confinement. Application for this writ may be made to any of the Judges in England, who may award the same either in vacation or term time, returnable immediately, before the person awarding the same or any other Judge of the Court. In July, 1832, a printed copy of the original Act, and the subsequent ones, extending its provisions, were transmitted to the Authorities of both Islands, accompanied by orders in Council to register the same. In *Skierfin* and in *Ventris* there are cases reported of the issue of this writ by commission to Jersey.

*Harbour Master* is appointed by the States: his

salary is worth from £500 to £600 per annum, arising from 1½d per ton on the vessels and a poundage of 5 per cent on the Harbour dues and pilotage.

**Harbour Penalties**—Persons landing cattle from France without giving notice to the Harbour Master are liable to a penalty of 1000 livres. There are about 14,000 beasts slaughtered annually in the Island.

**Hawkers and Pedlers**—No licence is required by His Majesty's Subjects, but Foreigners must obtain permission of the Bailiff for which a trifling charge is made.

**Highways**—The repairs of the public roads of the Island are by an Act of the States dated the 18th April 1812, managed by a Committee in each parish composed of the Constable and three principal inhabitants, and with whom the States, the King's Officers, and the Greffier, have right to assist. The Constable with two others, are competent to act. Two Inspectors are also chosen for each Vingtaine. All these Officers are elected for three years, at Parish Meetings convened by the Constable by advertisements, in the first or second weeks of Nov., and attend at Court to be sworn on notice from the Constable, on pain of fine for non-attendance or refusal to be sworn. In case of death or removal from the Parish, another is chosen and sworn in his place for the remainder of the term. The Committee and Inspectors visit the roads, order repairs, materials, &c., and the latter are bound to obey the directions of the former. The Committee are invested with great and general powers. The Constable has the power to assemble the Committee and Inspectors as often as circumstances require, and they are subject to fines for non-attendance. The funds are from rates and the Inspectors are to keep a list of the Inhabitants of their Vingtaines who are liable to contribute towards them. They make up their accounts annually in the month of November, produce them to the Committee and then to the Parish Assembly; when allowed they are placed in the hands of the Greffier, where they may be seen.

*Horticultural and Agricultural Society*—The States on the 7th April 1834, made a grant to this Society in the following terms.

“ It appearing by a certain petition presented to the States by the Constable of the parish of St. Peter, that a Society of Agriculture and Horticulture is established in this Island, the object of which is to excite the public interest towards a spirit of industry and emulation, tending to the encouragement, amelioration, and perfection of Agriculture, the breed of cattle and domestic economy, the cultivation of the soil and improvement in farms and cottages, as well as to stimulate the zeal, activity and good conduct of servants and labourers employed in the service of members of the said Society; the States convinced that such an establishment would essentially contribute to the prosperity of the country, and designing to co-operate in the advancement of such praiseworthy objects of the said Society, have directed their Treasurer to pay annually to the Treasurer of the said Society, the sum of One Hundred Pounds sterling, on condition that the public are admitted to compete for the prizes of the said Society, and that Forty Pounds sterling be appropriated out of that sum as salary to a veterinary Surgeon.

*Husband and Wife*—The Court is not competent to dissolve a marriage by *Divorce* under any circumstances, whether they be, disability, ill temper, or adultery : The husband cannot be relieved from the maintenance of his wife, notwithstanding their separation, nor can he bastardize her children though she lived in open adultery, unless by legal process, and *proof that it was physically impossible that he could be the father of them!* If a man marry a widow, he is liable to the payment of those debts only which were contracted by her during her widowhood, and a husband is not liable, after the death of his wife to the payment of a debt contracted by her, before their marriage. A widow cannot recover the debts due to the estate of her intestate husband, unless she has administered. If any bastards be sworn

to the husband, and he lives by his wife's labour, or on property in her right, *not having been separated quant aux biens*, such property is liable for their maintenance.

**Imports**—All exciseable articles entered at the Custom-House in England, may be taken back again by refunding the drawback and paying the incidental expences.

**Impot**—Persons who come to settle here either as Publicans or Venders of Wines and Spirits, must take care that the Impot or duties have been paid, on the goods they import, otherwise they are liable to be seized and the owner fined. The Impot amounts to about £11,000 per annum, the agents, for collecting which formerly received a commission of 4 per cent, but now, the principal, receives £120, and the assistant £80, per annum.

**Inquests** in sudden and accidental deaths are held on a mandamus from the Chief Magistrate, by the *Viscomte* and 12 Jurors who are summoned by him; whoever he choses for the service is compelled to attend, but each person can demand 2s. 6d. for his time.

**Insanity**—Persons although insane are responsible for their civil acts in the eye of the Law, until the Royal Court upon the certificate of 3 medical men, and at the request of the nearest relations, shall appoint a Curateur or Guardian the expenses attending, which are about £12.

**Intolvents**—Persons discharged in England under the Act for relief of Debtors, cannot in person nor property be made liable by the Royal Court for Debts contracted in the Island, provided such debts were inserted in their schedules.

**Interest**—The legal interest of money is five per cent. Simple contract debts bear no interest until after judgment has been given. Special debts such as Bills of Exchange and Promisory notes after they have been protested, or even noted, carry interest, unless they were made payable in *Guernsey*, where no interest is allowed. Bills and other obli-

gations dated *previous* to Sept. 1, 1834, though for Jersey currency, will by an act of the States, of April 7, 1834, carry interest in British Sterling.

*Intestates*—Their personal property is divided equally when there are only sons, or only daughters: but when there are both, the sons are entitled to two thirds and the daughters to the remainder.

*Intervention*—When the intervention of a third party by remonstrance is refused, it is not usual for the Court to make an act of the same.

*Jews*—Marriages if solemnized in Jersey, only according to their rituals, are not recognized by the Royal Court; hence such a married woman has no claim in law upon her husband, while he lives in the Island, therefore her children are illegitimate.

*Jurats*—Every Jurat must be a British Subject, but not necessarily a native of the Island nor a protestant of the Church of England. They are chosen for life, unless they forfeit their right by an improper behaviour in their office, in which case they can be dismissed by an Order in Council. No persons are rendered incapable of that magistracy but such as are bakers, brewers, or vinters; which inhibition arises from the nature of their occupation, and not that of their quality. They have no fee or reward. A person who has been dismissed from the office of Constable is not necessarily ineligible to fill the office of Jurat. By an Order in Council 15th July 1813, it is declared. 'That no person should be elected to the office of Jurat who, in addition to the qualifications established by Law, is not further qualified by education, character and situation, for the discharge of so great a trust,' and by another Order in Council of July 11, 1778, 'persons who have been elected to the office of Jurat can be compelled to take the oath and discharge the duties thereof.' On admission to office they take the following oath, "You swear and promise—that you will administer good and prompt justice, equally to the rich as well as to the poor, without regard to persons, according to the laws, Customs, and usages of this Island, con-

armed by our privileges, maintain them together with our liberties and franchises and opposing yourself to whomsoever would attempt to infringe them."

*Juries*—Every criminal accusation is first examined by a petty Jury termed *P'enditement*, composed of the parochial Constable and twelve of his officers—seven of whom must concur to find a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner has a right of appeal to a Grand Jury called *la Grande Enquete* composed of twenty-four persons from the three neighbouring parishes. More are sometimes summoned. The prisoner may on good ground, object to any of them. Five out of these twenty-four will acquit a prisoner. The verdict instead of being as in England, guilty or not guilty, is here either "more culpable than innocent" "or more innocent than guilty." The sentence of death being pronounced, the Bailiff or his Lieutenant and the Jurats, all of whom being uncovered, put on their hats and the criminal kneels to receive his doom—a very solemn and impressive scene.

*Jurisdiction*—It has been maintained that the Court is not competent to take cognizance of Crimes committed in Guernsey, if the offenders be apprehended in Jersey; nor have they power to remove them to the other Island to abide by the Law of the Country, where the offence was committed. But Felons who commit an offence in either Island provided it be completed in England, to which country they escape, can be tried there, as was the case at the Lent Dorset Assizes of 1832, when George Prowes indicted for stealing wearing Apparel, the property of Thomas Cundy, of *St. Helier, Jersey*, was convicted and sentenced to be transported for 7 years.

*Jurisdiction of the King's Bench*—If any part of an offence be completed in Middlesex, though the rest were committed abroad, an indictment lies in that Court, East. Rep. 63, 2. new Rep. 91, and this though the defendant himself was out of the Kingdom at the time, if he caused the offence to be com-

mitted in England, as where the defendant sent over a libel from Ireland to be published at Westminster 6 East, 589, 590. Persons in his Majesty's service abroad committing offences there, may be prosecuted in the King's bench by indictment or information laying the venue in Middlesex 42 George III c 85 s. 18. So offences committed in the East Indies are subject to this jurisdiction 21 Geo. II. sec 2 c. 35. s. 64, 78, 81. So if high treason be committed out of the Kingdom it can only be tried in the Court of the King's bench, or under a special commission 33 Hen. VIII c 23 1 Leach 157. 1 Hale 1.

**King's Receiver** is the King's Cashier whose duty it is, not to pay a single farthing out of the King's Revenue unless he is convinced it is justly due.

**Laws**—The Laws of Jersey, are derived from four sources. First the ancient Customs and Laws of Normandy, which are contained in an old book called "*la somme du manuel*"; secondly, municipal and local usages which may be assimilated to the Common Law of England; thirdly, constitutions and ordinances made by different Sovereigns; acts passed by the States and confirmed by his Majesty; with such rules and orders as may from time to time be transmitted from the Council Board; fourthly from precedents and former judgments recorded; and Acts of Parliament wherein the Island is named.

**Ham Charges**—The following are authorised by an Order of Council, dated 19th March, 1819.

	BAILIFF.	£	s.	d.
For each cause, excepting those for the payment of <i>rentes</i> .	.....	0	1	6
Do. for payment of <i>rentes</i> .	.....	0	0	6
For each case <i>extra</i> , of admiralty, appeal, or out of term.	.....	0	4	0
For the passing, examination and signature of a contract for the sale of <i>rente</i> , or procuration, &c.	.....	0	1	0
Do. extraordinarily.	.....	0	5	0
Do. of a contract for the division of property, sale of houses, land, &c.	.....	0	2	0



Do, extraordinarily.-----	0	5	0
For attendance when the public seal is af- fixed to a contract.-----	0	0	6
Do, extraordinarily.-----	0	5	0
For the signature of a provisory order &c.-----	0	1	0
Do. of a brief of Justice-----	0	2	0

## GRABFIER.

For his attendance at Court in each case,  
drawing up the decision, and registering  
the act; when it does not exceed 100  
words, viz.

At the <i>Cour de Billet</i> -----	0	1	6
At the other Courts-----	0	2	0
With an increase for every 100 words more, of-----	0	1	0
For each act drawn from the Rolls of the Court, not exceeding 100 words-----	0	1	0
With an increase for every 100 words more, of-----	0	1	0
For each arbitration, record included, not exceeding 100 words-----	0	7	8
With an increase for every 100 words more, of-----	0	1	0

## OFFICERS OF JUSTICE.

For each summons, &c., excepting those for the payment of <i>rentes</i> -----	0	2	6
Do, for payment of <i>rentes</i> -----	0	2	0
For the summons of each witness-----	0	1	6
For enforcing a brief of Justice or remon- strance-----	0	7	6
For delivering to the defendant an authen- tic copy of the same-----	0	2	6
For an arrest of property-----	0	7	6
For an arrest of person-----	0	10	0
For committing the same to jail-----	0	2	6
For taking bail-----	0	2	6
For leading a prisoner to Court, or from Court to Jail-----	0	3	0
For attendance at sales by order of the Court, if in town-----	0	12	6
Do. in the country-----	0	15	0

## REGISTRAR.

For each contrast, act, &c. not exceeding 200 words	0	2	3
With an increase for every 100 words more, of	0	1	0

Besides which custom has tolerated the following charges in cases of arrest and confirmation by the Court.

Ordre Provisoire	0	3	0
Seizure	0	10	0
Taking Bail	0	2	6
Notification to the party and Bail	0	5	0
Expenses of the Act, Defendant condemned, Billet. 3s. 6d. Greffier 4s. 6d. Act 2s. 6d.			

## LAWYERS.

For every common attendance	0	3	6
Attendance on the Greffier in appeal causes	1	1	0

## ADVOCATES.

Fee for common motion	0	11	0
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*Law Officers of the Crown* are appointed by the King—Salary of the Procureur General is £100, and fees about £600, per annum. That of the Advocats General is £40 and fees £150, per annum. No Advocate has a right to Address the Court after the King's Officers have drawn their conclusions.

*Landlord and Tenant*—When a Tenant decamps from the Island, and leaves his house unoccupied, the Landlord, with the consent and assistance of a Police Officer, can break into the House and by writ, distrain of the Goods for the benefit of himself and other Creditors, but cannot claim a priority of payment for more than the amount of the Rent due, and 6 months to come. A lodger cannot legally continue the possession of lodgings after the expiration of his Landlord's term.

*Larceny* is punished by imprisonment, public whipping or banishment.

*Leases*—These are usually drawn for 3, 5, 7 or 9 years, which is the longest period recognised by

Law. The following points are worthy of remark. The Lessor and the Lessee should be properly described, that the one lets and the other takes for himself, his Executors, Administrators and assigns. The property, if House or Lands, should be particularised, where situated, and by whom last occupied, and what rights belong to it of ingress, egress and regress. The term being consecutive years—commencing at—and ending at—the Rent, when to be paid, if quarterly, half-yearly or yearly?—the dates of payment,—the kind of money, if British sterling, at what stipulated premium, or any of the Local Notes, that may be guaranteed according to Law; and only in default of payment within a specified number of days after the Rent is due and in arrear, the Landlord to be at liberty to seize any goods or chattles on the premises, to the value of such Rent in arrear and unpaid,—the tenant to have full and unqualified permission to under let, for any part of his term, or to give six months notice, or pay six months rent to annul the Lease: The Landlord to keep the House in good repair, wind and water tight, and to paint it every — years, and such other special covenants as may be agreed on between the parties.

*Form a Lease.*

THIS INDENTURE made the — day of — in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty,—BETWEEN A. B. of the Parish of Saint — in the Island of Jersey (1) — of the one part and C. D. of the Parish of — in the said Island of Jersey (2) — of the other part WITNESSETH, that the said A. B. in consideration of the annual rent hereinafter mentioned to be paid by the said C. D. his heirs executors administrators or assigns, Doth hereby for himself his heirs executors administrators and assigns, demise, grant, let and lease unto the said C. D. his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, ALL THAT (3) Messuage, or Dwelling House, Garden, Yard, out-houses, hereditaments and premises, situate and

being in the parish of Saint \_\_\_\_\_ in the said Island of Jersey, and now or late in the occupation of E. F. with all the rights privileges and appurtenances belonging thereto. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all and singular the said Premises unto the said C.D. his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, for and during the term of \_\_\_\_\_ years, to commence and be computed from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ now next ensuing (or now last past as the case may be) and to be fully completed and ended. He the said C.D. his heirs executors, administrators or assigns, YIELDING and PAYING unto the said A. B. his heirs executors administrators or assigns, the full annual rent or sum of \_\_\_\_\_ Pounds of lawful money (4) \_\_\_\_\_ currency payable by four equal quarterly payments on the several days and times herein after mentioned, (that is to say), on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in each and every year of the said Term, the first quarterly payment to begin and be made (5) on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ now next ensuing the day of the date of these Presents. AND the said A.B., doth hereby for himself his heirs executors administrators and assigns, covenant, promise and agree to and with the said C. D., his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns in manner following, (that is to say) that he the said A. B. shall and will at his own costs and expences, forthwith put the said dwelling House, outhouses, and premises, into complete and tenantable repair, and the same to keep during all the said term hereby granted thereof, and to paint or cause to be painted the said premises (6) *once in every year* of the said term, and also shall and will keep the pump and well on the said Premises in good repair and condition, so that there may be at all times during the said term a good and constant supply of water on the said Premises. AND FURTHER that neither he the said A. B. his heirs executors administrators or assigns, nor any person acting for him or them or on his or their be-

half, shall seize or distrain, or cause to be seized, or distrained, any goods or chattles belonging to the said C. D. his heirs executors administrators or assigns or to any other person whomsoever, which may be in or about the said Premises for more than the value of ~~-----~~ Pounds ~~-----~~ currency, (7) being one quarters rent for the said Premises, nor unless the same shall have become due and be unpaid by the space of ~~-----~~ days next after the expiration of either of the said quarter days, any thing herein contained or any law, custom, right, or usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. AND FURTHER that if the said C. D. his heirs executors administrators or assigns shall well and truly pay the said rent at the days and times herein before mentioned for payment thereof, and observe and perform the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained on his part. He the said C. D. his heirs executors administrators and assigns shall and may peaceably, quietly, and lawfully, have, hold, possess, and enjoy, all and singular the said Premises herein mentioned and described and hereby leased, with all rights privileges and appurtenances belonging thereto and heretofore enjoyed therewith, for and during all the said Term hereby granted thereof, without any let, suit, hindrance, trouble, denial, or any interruption whatsoever, either in respect of rents, debts, or any other incumbrance of from or by him the said A. B. his heirs executors administrators or assigns, or any other person or persons claiming or who shall or may claim from, by, or under him, them, or any of them. AND THIS INDENTURE FURTHER WITNESSETH, that in consideration of the said Lease hereby granted, and of the covenants and agreements herein before contained; and to be well and truly kept observed and performed by him the said A. B. his heirs executors administrators and assigns during all the said Term, He the said C. D. doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and administrators, covenant promise and agree to and with the said A. B. his heirs executors ad-

ministrators or assigns some or one of them, shall and will during the said Term, well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said A. B. his heirs executors administrators or assigns, the said annual rent or sum of ——— Pounds of lawful money (7) ——— currency for the said Premises, by four equal quarterly payments in every year, on the several days and times herein before mentioned and specified for payment thereof or within ——— days of each of the said quarterly days. And that if the said rent shall at any time be in arrear and unpaid for the said space of ——— days next after any or either of the said quarterly days of payment, that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said A. B. his heirs executors administrators and assigns, to enter into the said premises hereby leased or any part thereof, and to seize and distrain sufficient goods and chattles of him the said C. D. as shall answer, satisfy and pay the said quarterly rent so in arrear and unpaid. AND FURTHER that he the said C. D. his heirs executors administrators and assigns shall and will at the end and expiration of the said term of ——— years, (unless any further lease or agreement shall in the mean time be made and agreed upon between the said parties) peaceably and quietly quit surrender and yield up, possession of the said Premises and every part thereof, unto the said A. B. his heirs executors administrators or assigns in a good and tenantable condition, the usual fair wear and tear thereof, and damage by fire, lightning or other tempests only excepted. And it is hereby mutually covenanted and agreed upon by and between the said parties hereto, that in the event of a declaration of war, being made between England and France at any time during the said term, that then and in such case the Lease hereby granted shall become null and void on either of the said parties giving to the other of them six weeks notice in writing of nullifying the same. AND FURTHER that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said C. D.

at any time during the said term, to underlet the whole or any part the said Premises without any denial or interruption from the said A. B. his heirs executors administrators or assigns, provided it be not to any person or persons who shall carry on any trade business or occupation therein as shall in any manner injure or deteriorate the said Premises or become a nuisance to the neighbourhood thereof. (8) PROVIDED ALWAYS that if the said C. D. his heirs executors administrators or assigns, shall at any time hereafter secretly and clandestinely remove or cause to be removed from off the said Premises, his or their goods and chattles with a view to defraud the said A. B. of his rent, and shall desert, leave, and quit the said Premises without leaving sufficient effects to distrain, that then and from thenceforth this present Lease, and the Term hereby granted, and every clause, article, and agreement herein contained, shall from thenceforth cease determine and be utterly null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and that he the said A. B. his heirs executors administrators and assigns, shall and may forthwith enter into and take possession of the said Premises, and keep the same as fully and effectually as if these presents had never been made. IN WITNESS whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above mentioned.

G. H. }  
J. K. } Witnesses.

A. B.  
C. D.

- (1) State the Trade or Profession of the party.
- (2) Do. do. do.
- (3) Here describe the Premises to be leased in the most accurate way, so as to identify the same.
- (4) State whether English or Jersey currency.
- (4) State when the first quarter's rent is to become payable.
- (6) Vary this according to agreement.
- (7) State if English or Jersey currency.
- (8) Here add any other special agreement that might be made between the parties.

**N. B.**—A lease may bear date as far back as the parties please, but not on a day *subsequent* to its execution: It must be *in writing*, and must be read by or to the parties if required: it must be signed and sealed by them, or their agents properly authorized, and must be delivered either by the lessor or his attorney, in the presence of two witnesses. It takes effect from the day of the delivery, not from the date. The document must be cut or indented at the top, before signed. If the *lessor* shall become a bankrupt, or the *lessee* commit felony, or any act that amounts to a forfeiture of his estate, the lease becomes null and void.

**Lettre de Cachet.**—A kind of Writ, granted by the Bailiff, for half a crown, by which a stranger may be arrested by his creditor for any sum not less than four pence half-penny.

**Libel and Slander** are not prosecuted by indictment, but the aggrieved may either proceed with the King's Procureur, in which case the defendant, if found guilty, may be mulcted in a fine to the King, and damages to the prosecutor; or an action may be brought on the case for civil damages alone. In either case, the defendant may plead a justification in bar of the action.

**Limitation.**—Actions for assaults, menace, &c., must be within a year and a day. Ten years is the term of limitation, on actions for simple contract and special debts.

**Lunatics**, or those who are considered incapable of managing their own affairs, may be deprived of the administration of their property, by an order of the Court, which, however, is not granted until incapacity is fully proved by six principal people, inhabitants of the same parish, and competent to form a judgment. A Curator is then chosen by seven of the nearest relatives of the lunatic, who are equally responsible with the person to whom the trust is committed, for the proper administration of the estate. A commission of lunacy from the Lord Chancellor, has force in the Island, especially if the luna-



tic be an Englishman living in Jersey, and who has real and personal property in England.

*Madeira Wine.*—By an order from the Board notified by the Collector of Customs at Southampton, on the 14th Oct., 1831, to the Principal officer of Customs in Jersey, Madeira being now considered as an Island in Africa, Madeira wine imported from Jersey, can no longer be admitted to enter at Southampton for home consumption.

*Maintenance.*—Labourers and Mechanics who come in search of work, ought to know that by an Act of Par. 5 Geo. I. c. 8, if a parent run away and leave his children chargeable to the parish, the Churchwardens and Overseers may seize his rents, goods & chattles, and dispose of them towards their relief.

*Malversation of Office.*—"For the better punishment of Malversation of office *abroad*, all offences committed by any person employed abroad, in the public service in any station, civil or military, may be prosecuted in the Court of King's Bench, in *England*, and besides the punishment which the party would have suffered for the same crime in England, he is liable at the discretion of the Court, to be adjudged incapable of ever serving his Majesty again."—The Bailiff, King's Officers, Sheriffs, &c., in the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, could, in case of corrupt conduct, be prosecuted in the Court of King's Bench for the same.

*Management for Single Men*, or swindling according to Law. If in debt, and determined not to pay, take a fancy to a girl, *sell her all your property*, pass the contract in private, the next day marry, on the following one get *separated quant aux biens*, and then you have the satisfaction of enjoying all your property, through the protection of your wife, and at the expence of your creditors.

*Mandamus Writ* is a command issuing in the King's name from the Court of King's Bench, and directed to any person, corporation or inferior Court of judicature *within the King's dominions*, requiring them to do some particular thing therein specified.

which appertains to their office and duty. For it is the peculiar business of the Court of King's Bench, to superintend all inferior tribunals, and therein to enforce the due exercise of those judicial or ministerial powers, with which the Crown or legislature have invested them, and this is not only by restraining their excesses, but also by quickening their negligence, and obviating their denial of justice.

*Manufactured Goods*—By the 9 Geo. IV. c. 76 no goods prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom from abroad, can be imported from the Islands of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Serk or Man*, although the Manufacture of these Islands, if the Materials of which such Goods be made, are the produce of a Foreign Country.

*Market—Regulations touching the Old Cattle Market, by the Committee of the Markets, Feb. 21, 1834.*

—The Committee having met by virtue of the Act of the States of 21st January, 1834, by which they had 'placed at the disposal of the Committee of Markets, the Slaughter-Houses and the Cattle Market therein mentioned, and had charged the said Committee to prepare regulations touching those establishments and relative to the disposal of the Old Cattle Market,' recommend to the States to establish provisionally the following rules, and to authorise the said Committee to make such changes as to places which shall be assigned to the venders of merchandize from time to time as experience shall render useful and necessary :—

1.—The new Cattle Market shall be open to the public from Saturday the 19th April 1834.

2.—The old Cattle Market shall be open to the public, Wednesdays and Saturdays for the sale of potatoes, shrubs, vegetable plants, pigs, oysters and such other merchandize as the Committee shall judge proper.

3.—No person shall be allowed to sell the merchandize mentioned in the foregoing article in the present markets Wednesdays or Fridays, nor retail them at any time in the streets of the town of St. Helier, under a penalty of two livres. H2

4.—Carts laden with the said merchandize shall be allowed to enter the old Cattle Market, but they shall not remain a longer time than is necessary for the sale of the same, under a penalty of two livres for every contravention.

5.—Foreigners shall not expose their merchandize for sale on Saturdays, in any other place than the Potatoe Market, and shall take no other places than those which shall be allotted to them by the competent authorities, under the penalty mentioned in Article 3.

6.—The Viscount, Constable, and Centeniers of the parish of St. Helier, and the Inspector of Markets shall have the same rights of Police in the Potatoe market, Cattle market and Slaughter houses, as they possess in the present markets.

7.—Penalties shall be levied summarily by one or more of the Public Officers mentioned in article 6 and shall be applied for the benefit of the Markets.

*Military Causes*—Are heard out of term. The Court can impose fines for neglect of duty, and can proceed to imprisonment.

*Military Duty, Exemption of* :—Persons claiming exemption from military duty, must have a certificate from the Medical Board approved by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The Medical Board is composed of a medical officer from each Regiment, which meets at the district of each corps respectively.

*Military Vingtenier*, a Messenger, whose duty is to collect all fines for non attendance at Militia drill, and generally to warn the men and attend to what relates to service within the parish. He has a commission on the fines of 3d. each.

*Militia Fines*—The 4th article of the militia regulations enjoins that a fine be levied on all individuals serving in the militia, who absent themselves from drill, &c., without a sufficient excuse, and the first article entrusts the Colonels with the duty of seeing that all persons within the prescribed ages perform their personal service, hence fines incurred

for absence from drill, &c. can only be remitted on a sufficient excuse, the validity of which the Colonels are to judge. All Absentees without leave from Regiments at their annual inspection are not only fined for that default, but required to attend the general parade for his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's inspection.

*Militia Orders*—These are issued by the Lieut. Governor and have the same force as statute Law, provided that they do not contravene any previous Law of the States sanctioned by Council. By the code of Laws the Lieutenant Governor has the power of granting commissions, and by an order of the Prince Regent in Council of the 26th April 1817, the Governor or his Lieutenant has the power of granting and annulling commissions, and by the 38th clause of the Military Code many offices having been abolished, those who had obtained commissions to act in the same, were compelled to serve as privates in their respective districts. In the case of George Hooper, Esq. during the Governorship of General Don, the Lords in Council decided that the disposal of all commissions being a branch of the executive of the royal prerogative, belonged to the King alone, and the Governor or Lieut. Governor being the immediate representative of his Majesty, had the right to grant or to cancel commissions in the militia, for those commissions, like all other military commissions, only subsisted during the King's pleasure. In the case of Charles Le Gresley a private of the 4th Regt. of Island Militia, the Court (May 2, 1832,) decided he was not subject to answer an action of the King's Advocate against him, for fines, for not attending the regular exercise as belonging to the 5th Regiment. His Excellency had changed by a Militia Order, the number of the St. Helier's Battalion; he had made that the 5th and the South East Regt. the 6th. The Court did not recognise his Authority in this matter; consequently his Excellency cancelled the order as follows:—"G.M.O. It appearing by a late decision of the Royal Court,

that any change in the appellation or numbering of the Regiments composing the Royal Militia of this Island, can only be legally authorised by an Act of the States confirmed by an Order of the King in Council : the General Militia Order of the 3d March 1831, his hereby cancelled, and the distinctive denomination previously borne by the several Militia Corps respectively, is to be continued until further orders. By command of his Excellency.

H. Touzel, Inspector of Militia."

By a General Militia Order, dated 31st January, 1832. Non-commissioned Officers are still to belong to their corps, notwithstanding their removal from the parish by change of residence.

*Militia Rate of Arms*—By an Order in Council dated the 17th March 1771, entitled " Rules for the Militia," it is declared, that there shall be a rate of arms made in each parish of the Island, in order that all persons who are obliged to contribute to the public charge, should furnish arms and accoutrements according to their means. Those who carry arms for others shall receive from them five sols each day, that there is a general or colonel drill, or mounting guard for 24 hours.

*Militia Regiments*—If the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Officer, commanding in this Island by special commission from his Majesty, shall judge it expedient for the benefit of the service, he shall have the power to form the different detachments of Artillery under the command of such Colonel or *other Officer* as he shall judge most proper, and to form the militia regiments from such number of men and officers, as the strength of the districts and the benefit of the service might require—*Order in Council*, 22d April, 1778.

*Murder and Manslaughter* are distinguished by an Order of Council, dated Nov. 30, 1699. Manslaughter is punished by fine, imprisonment or banishment according to circumstances.

*Naturalization*—The States have the right of Naturalizing Foreigners, after they have partaken of

the Holy Sacrament according to the forms of the Church of England, who if preferred to any benefices are not admissible unless naturalized in the Island. A Jersey woman marrying a foreigner loses her dowry, when that foreigner buys property in the name of his children, and he cannot buy any in his own name. There is no other mode to prevent such consequences but the naturalization of the man. Children born in the Island of a foreigner, though a Catholic, have the same rights as all other natives.

*Notaries Public* are appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the appointment is to be registered and subscribed by His Majesty's Clerk for faculties in Chancery. The appointment costs about £50. viz. £30 stamp, and £20 fees.

*Notes of Hand* drawn to order after date, have three days grace, excepting the last day of grace be on a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or any public fast on thanksgiving day, when it is payable on the preceding day. Every party to a Bill, whether *drawer*, *accepter*, *payee*, or *endorser* is separately liable to the *holder*; but if he do not present the bill for payment within a reasonable time, and in case of non-payment give notice to each party, such as do not receive the notice are not liable: the bill must be noted to carry interest.

*Notice to Quit*.—Should be in writing and served upon the party before twelve o'clock on the quarter day, in the presence of two witnesses. The following is the usual form of notice from a landlord to a tenant:—Sir, I hereby give you notice to quit, on or before Christmas next, [*or any other period, or day of the month according to the Tenure,*] the house and garden [*or apartment as the case may be*] you hold of me, at the rent of £            per annum. Dated the day of            18            Yours &c.

To Mr.——

Landlord of the said house and garden or apartment.

\* \* The form of notice from a tenant to a landlord is precisely the same style and import.

*Nuisances*.—May be remedied by applying to a

Centenier, by whom a fine is imposed according to the nature of the nuisance. In the case, the King v Dutot, the Court decided that the Chief of Police was not bound to remove or cause to be removed a nuisance from a Church-yard, as the Churchwardens alone were bound to keep that place from profanation. Encroachments on the King's high road may be removed by the Court which annually holds views in 3 parishes, and is conducted by a sworn jury. It can proceed summarily and punish by fine.

*Oath of the Lieut.-Governor*—He swears to guard the royal rights, to assist and defend the jurisdiction, privileges, pre eminence and authority belonging to his Majesty, and to support the justice of his Majesty so that it be revered and obeyed, and the sentences and ordinances thereof be duly executed.

*Oaths* may be administered either by the Lieutenant Governor, Bailiff or Jurats ; a charge of a shilling is sometimes made.

*Official Orders of the Lieut.-Governor*—In cases of *emergency* where the lives and properties of the people are in danger, the official orders of the *acting* Governor, are absolute and above the Law, and require implicit obedience from all authorities to whom they are addressed. On passing the Army estimates in the Commons, May 1833, Mr. Lamb Under Secretary of State in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, declared that the Lieutenant Governor was amenable to the Privy Council alone for his acts, and not to a local assembly of any description in Jersey.

*Orders in Council* sent to the Crown Colonies, have the force of Law, but are sent to the other Colonies having independent Legislatures only with a recommendation to adopt them,

*Oysters*—By an Act of the States 1st Feb. 1830, and sanctioned by his Majesty in Council :—

It is forbidden to introduce into this Island, to take or buy, any oysters from any port in France or from any subject of the King of France, on the pain of confiscation of the vessel ; a penalty of 1000 livres

**£41. 13s. 4d.** for every person or accomplice, or six months imprisonment from the date of the condemnation in the public jail.

**II**—The fishing season to commence the 1st of October and to finish 20th of May, after which any vessel fishing for or having oysters, the said oysters shall be confiscated, and a penalty of 200 livres (£8 6s. 8d.) levied on the vessel, and double that amount for the second offence.

**III**—The fishermen shall be obliged to take the oysters from the beds, not to bring any for sale unless 2 inches and a half diameter ; oysters that are not this size, shall be thrown into the sea, under a penalty of a sum not exceeding 100 livres. To carry the oysters where the Harbour Master of Mont-Orgueil directs.

**IV**—Those who act contrary to the 3d article, and small oysters are found on the parks, after the discharge of the fishing boats, the merchants who occupy those parks, will be obliged to lay them one side in a heap on each park in the first tide, under a penalty of 50 livres. The Harbour Master will remove them at the public expence.

**V**—It is forbidden to throw stones on the park, or any thing that can injure the trade, under a penalty of 100 livres.

**VI**—The Oyster Fishery is forbidden on the new Banks, that have been formed by the Committee of the Harbours, &c. under a penalty of 200 livres or double penalty on a second offence ; the States shall alter this edict when they consider it to the interest of the fishery.

**VII**—It is forbidden to take away or remove any stones that form the parks established on the coast of this Island, or to remove the marks under the penalty of 100 livres.

**VIII**—The measure to regulate the sale of oysters shall be in the form of a cone, having 22 inches in diameter at the bottom, and 19 inches at top ; to contain 56 pots and marked by the Viscount ; no other to be used under a penalty of 10 livres, to buyer or seller.



IX—The fines are in money according to the order of the King ; one third to his Majesty, and a quarter to the informer. Persons unable to pay such fine shall be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six from the date of the condemnation.

X—The Harbour Master of Mont-Orgueil, the Constable, Centenier and other police officers of the parish of St. Martin shall watch specially the execution of the present regulations.

XI—All infractions of these rules shall be regularly prosecuted before the Royal Court, when summoned, at the instance of the Attorney-General in or out of term.

By a subsequent Act, no person is allowed to dredge in the Bays of Grouville and St. Martin, between the 27th August and 1st day of February, under forfeiture of £12. 10s. 0d.

*Parish Powder Magazine.*—REGULATIONS ADOPTED AT A PARISH MEETING, SEPT. 22, 1831.—The Committee suggests to the assembly the propriety of appointing a person to take charge of the *Rocher Fendu Magazine*, who shall be authorized to receive from the merchants or proprietors, who may deposit powder therein, one shilling per barrel. The Committee further recommend to the Assembly, the adoption of the following regulations, and to require their strict observance in the said Magazine. Whoever may demand admittance into the Magazine, shall be required previous to his entrance to take off his own shoes, and to put on those appropriated to the use of the Magazine. It is strictly prohibited to use any tool or other instrument having iron about it, they must all be made of wood or copper. Each barrel of powder shall be minutely examined, ere it be admitted, in order to ascertain satisfactorily, that there be no iron in any part of it ; if any should be found, the barrel must be rejected. A barrel of powder shall not be opened without the precaution being taken, that the quantity or size of the leather placed beneath it, be sufficient to protect the powder from falling on the floor, which shall be duly

swept, in order to remove that which may possibly have remained. The doors of the Magazine shall be closed on the smallest indication of an approaching storm. The person appointed to superintend the Magazine, shall keep an account of the receipt and issue of the powder, with the name of the proprietor.

*Paupers*—The States Feb. 5, 1834, passed the following Act, "Whereas for a long time past, a great number of persons have arrived in this Island, who a few days after their arrival become chargeable to the Island, and the country thereby incurs considerable expenses ; and there being reason to believe, that unless a remedy is immediately applied thereto, more will continue daily to arrive, the States have passed the following Regulations, which are to have force of law, from and after the 10th instant.

Art. I.—Every master of a vessel who shall bring to this Island one or more persons not being natives of this country, and not being entitled to maintenance at the expence of the Island, shall be subject for the space of a year and one day, after the arrival of such persons, to take them back at his own expence, and also to pay the costs of their maintenance in case they should become chargeable to the Island, such master having his remedy against the person or persons who may have induced such individuals to come to the Island.

II.—In case there should be contradiction between the master of the vessel and the person that shall have become chargeable, the Constable, or one of the Centeniers, of the parish in which such person sojourns, is empowered to bring him before a Magistrate of the Royal Court, there to declare upon oath the name of the vessel which brought him to the Island, also the name of the master commanding such vessel, after which oath, the master described shall be chargeable with the costs of sending him back, and of the maintenance of such person.

III.—Persons not being natives of this Island, who may become chargeable after having sojourned

in this country beyond a year and one day, shall be removed to their native country at the costs of the Island.

*Pawnbrokers* are not tolerated.

*Pensioners* coming to, or going from the Island, must give 30 days notice of their intention to their respective boards, of where they intend to draw their next quarter's pay. Pensioners of the Line, are paid in Jersey Curreney. Ordnance Pensioners draw their own Bills, and receive the premium on English money. By a late order from the Government, half-pay Officers must draw their Bills on Stamps, according to the *ad valorem* scale as in England.

*Pilots*—Are licened by a Committee of the States for Harbours and Piers, having previously passed a strict examination before persons appointed for that purpose, as to their qualifications which comprise 1st. a knowledge of the situation of the rocks in the neighbourhood of the Island. 2nd The course of the tides and currents. 3rd The manner of working ships and generally all that relates to the duties of Pilots. Their number is 12, whose duties are to pilot ships and vessels coming into or sailing from the Harbours of St. Helier and St. Aubins. Persons acting as Pilots excepting in vessels of less than 40 tons, belonging to British subjects, and boats employed in the Fishery, and vessels in distress, are liable to a penalty of two hundred livres. They have two boats, one of which is obliged to be always out, for guiding vessels to the Island, and the other in the harbour to attend outward bound ships. They are under the superintendence of the Harbour Master. If a Pilot lies in the Harbour when he ought to be at his station, he forfeits a penalty of one hundred livres order money, and a like sum if he exact more than his pilotage dues.

*Pleadings*—No person can plead his own cause without permission of the Court, even though he be an Advocate, and a client having once selected his Advocate for a cause, by a rule of Court he cannot

change him. Advocates are allowed two speeches on each side.

**Powers of Attorney**—For general purposes have no authority until registered in the Court. Those for the sale of Stock in England must be executed before a Jurat, Notary Public, or Vice Consul ; the charge by a Jurat is 1s. and by Notary Public and Vice Consul 6s.

**Prerogative Writs**—" And though certain of the King's Writs or processes from the Courts of Westminster do not usually run into privileged places, yet it hath been solemnly adjudged (Cro. Jac. 543, 2 Roll. abr. 292, Stat. ii. Geo. I. c 4. 4 Burr. 834) that all Prerogative Writs may be issued to every dominion of the Crown of England.—*Blackstone*.

**Prerots**—Are officers of the Court who deliver summonses in civil causes ; their fee is sixpence.

**Principaux de la Paroisse** are the principal gentlemen of the Parish, to whom appertain the assessment and rectification of the rate.

**Prisoners**—Regulations for employing the Prisoners in Gaol, adopted at the Meeting of the States, Jan. 5, 1834.—Art. 1. The Prison Committee shall cause to be erected, at the public expense, in the yard which separates the garden of the Hospital from the Gaol, cells in which the convicts shall be made to work, which cells shall be 8 feet high and 6 feet wide, divided by a stone wall eighteen inches thick, and secured on the side of the yard with iron rails 1½ inch square ; the tops of the cells to be covered with similar rails and slated over.

2.—Every convict sentenced by the Court to hard labour, shall be compelled, during his detention, if his health permit, to break stones each day, according to his age and strength, in such quantities and in such a way as the Committee, or any member thereof appointed for the purpose, shall direct, (except in cases provided for by the following article), on pain of being kept on bread and water, and in case of obstinate refusal to work and refractory conduct, to be placed in solitary confinement, until he conform to the judgment of the Court.

3.—The Committee are authorised to employ the convicts about such other work as they may deem fit, suitable to the age, strength, and sex of the same.

4.—The Committee are equally authorised to permit the accused and debtors to perform such work as they may deem useful; the profits to be divided in the undermentioned proportions.

5.—From the 1st November to the 31st March inclusive, the convicts shall work from 8 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, an hour being allowed them for dinner; and from the 1st April to the 31st October inclusive, the convicts shall work from six o'clock in the morning till six in the evening; an hour being allowed them at 8 o'clock for breakfast, and an hour at 1 o'clock for dinner.

6.—The Committee shall procure the stones necessary for keeping the convicts in work, and when broken as above stated, the Governor of the Gaol shall sell the stones at the price fixed by the Committee.

7.—The Governor of the Gaol shall keep day after day, an exact account of the stone broken, or of such other work as shall be performed by each convict.

8.—The profit derived from the stones broken, or other work performed by each convict, shall be shared as follows: one third to the Governor; one-sixth at the disposal of the Committee, to be applied to the relief of the prisoners; one quarter to the Governor of the Gaol; and one quarter to the convict, when he leaves the Gaol, if the Committee think him entitled thereto from good conduct.

9.—The accused and debtors shall be permitted to break stones, under the direction of the Committee.

10.—The profit on stones broken by the accused, shall be shared as follows: one quarter to the Governor, one quarter to the Governor of the Gaol, and half to the accused.

11.—The Governor of the Gaol shall receive one third of the profit derived from stones broken by each debtor, and the debtor the other two thirds.

12.—The shares granted to the Governor of the

Hospital in these regulations, are for his superintendence of the work, keeping the books, &c., being his entire remuneration for his trouble in this department.

*Post Office Packet* may be detained by the Lieut. Governor.

*Privileged Persons*—Members of Parliament and Peers of the Realm are liable to arrest in the Islands.

*Privy Council*—The Judicial Committee of this Council is the appellative jurisdiction for suits, originating in the Islands.

*Proceedings* in the Court are conducted in the French language, notwithstanding the English is quite as familiar both to the Bench and the Bar.

*Procuror*—A Procuror General, is a Scrivener or Lawyer appointed by a person who may be absent from the Island, and who is therefore to act for him generally in all matters in which he may be interested. The selection being made, the appointment is confirmed at Court and the person selected, sworn not to cancel the same. This Procuror then stands precisely in his place in the management of all legal transactions.—There is another kind of Procuror appointed merely from year to year to manage any legal suits, in which the Party appointed may be changed for another at his will. Their fee is usually one pound, per annum.

*Propositions to the States* must, by an Order in Council, of 1771, be submitted in writing, in the form they are intended to be passed 14 days before they are debated, and passed. By an Order in Council of the 28d May, 1816, the Greffier of the States must certify that every proposition which he may transmit for royal approbation, has been lodged *au greffe* according to law.

*Publicans*—There are upwards of 400 in St. Helier, producing a revenue of £2000 per annum, exclusive of the Greffier's fees amounting to £120. They are licenced by the Lieut.-Governor, Bailiff, and Jurats, once a year, upon the recommendation of the Parochial assembly, the charge for which is

£5 per annum, payable in advance with a fee of 6s. to the Greffier. Licence for selling Beer and Cider only, is 25s. per annum. Merchants, and others, selling not less than by the bottle require no licence.

*Publicity of the States Meeting*—The States have the power of regulating from day to day, the admission of Strangers into their assembly. *Order in Council* Aug. 14, 1833.

*Public Seal*—Is kept by the Bailly who cannot use it unless assisted by three Jurats.

*Purchase*—All purchases and sales of land and houses are effected by quarters of rent; a quarter means a quarter of wheat, regulated at a certain price, transferable like Bank Stock; which may be bought or sold in the Island only, and is registered in the public records. (see *Rents*) Persons desirous of purchasing houses or lands, should be very particular in ascertaining that such property is free from incumbrance, and extremely cautious in the choice of an Attorney of integrity and experience. The less money they pay down, the better, until they are well satisfied that the title is unquestionable. The tenure of land purchased with cash only, cannot be considered stable until the expiration of a year and a day, as in the intermediate time the nearest relations of the seller, or the lord of the manor, are privileged by the law *Retraite* or pre-emption, to take the estate from the buyer on repaying him the purchase money: but the lapse of time above specified, debars them from the right. If however, the estate is bought with *rents*, the sale is not to be questioned, as the law then views it as an exchange of real property, rather than a purchase.

*Qualifications of Electors*—Every one whose name is inscribed in the book of rates, who is not in arrears, and who is a chief of family has the right of voting.

*Rents* are a mortgage on estates. They were formerly either in corn or in money, varying according to the value of grain. But many dissensions having arisen from the nomination of the price to be paid by

those who owed them, it was definitively fixed by an Order of Council that corn rents, with the exception of those due to the King's revenue, the Church, the Clergy, and Lords of Manors, should for the future be discharged in money at the rate of two shillings and one penny per capital, a measure inferior in size to a Winchester bushel, or sixteen shillings and eight pence per quarter; but in all deeds the term corn rent is still retained. The origin of this species of corn rent was occasioned by the poverty of the people and the scarcity of money. He who was unable to raise sufficient to pay the whole price of the land was permitted to leave a certain portion of the amount secured on it, for which he paid interest with its produce. The utility of this law at length caused its extension to every description of real property, such as houses, &c. It is now required that only one quarter of the purchase money of an estate shall be paid down; the rest may remain in rents due upon it.

*Rent* ought not to be paid in advance, for if the landlord should renounce, it would annul the lease, by which the Tenant would be dispossessed of the house and become a creditor to the estate for the money so paid.

*Refractory Patients in the Hospital* are put into the black hole and kept on bread and water until they become obedient.

*Registry Office*—All title deeds and mortgages are inserted in a register placed under the care of an officer duly appointed: the neglect of this insertion invalidates the mortgage.

*Right by Possession*—Forty years annual possession confers an undefeasible title of an inheritance to all immobiliary possessions.

*Remonstrance* may be entered by the inferior Court but is usually referred to the Full Court except when rejected, then there can be no act made and consequently no appeal granted.

*Renewal of Appeals*—Appeals to a Full Court must be renewed before the expiration of 6 months, or the judgment of the inferior Court stands. I



**Renounce**—Law of *Décrets* passed by the States, 19th January 1832, and confirmed by his Majesty in Council, March 14, 1832.

**Art. I.**—No one shall be admitted to make general cession of his landed and moveable property but in one of the following cases: 1<sup>st</sup> if he have been put upon short allowance: 2<sup>nd</sup> if he have expressed a fortnight before by an act of Court, his intention of making the said general cession, which act can be obtained both in vacation and in term, and shall be immediately posted on the door of the Court, and published in all the French local Saturday Papers.

**II.**—Any Creditor who shall have reduced his Debtor to short allowance, shall be enabled by addressing himself to the Court a fortnight after, both in and out of term, to authorize the Viscount to order the said Debtor to satisfy his claims within two months after such signification, under pain of the said Debtor's landed and moveable property being adjudged renounced.

**III.**—Any Creditor who shall have obtained an act of Prison against a person absent from the Island, having an Administrator or other person authorised, who refused to take cognizance of the said act, shall be enabled by addressing himself to the Court, in or out of term, to authorize the Viscount to write to his debtor for a liquidation of his claims within two months after such notice, under pain of the said Debtor's landed and moveable property being adjudged renounced.

**IV.**—The landed and moveable (real and personal) property of a prisoner or absentee, who shall fail to satisfy the claims of his Creditor or Creditors, or shall not put his property into the hands of Justice, during the delay granted in articles 2 and 3, shall be adjudged renounced and forthwith decreed.

**V.**—A Tutor or Administrator against whom an act of prison shall have been obtained, who shall be unable to satisfy the just demands of the Creditors of the minor or interdicted person for whom he acts,

shall be admitted to make cession of all the landed and moveable (real and personal) property of his said wards, on producing a paper from his electors approving such a step, and on making oath in presence of two of the said electors, that he acts from want of means to satisfy the said Creditors; and he shall remit to the Greffier of the Court, an exact statement of all the rights, titles, papers, and evidences concerning the said property, as well as an exact state of the property of the minor or person interdicted, which shall be lodged *au greffe*.

VI.—Should a principal heir give up his right to a succession, no *décret* shall be passed on the property of the deceased, until the co-heirs shall have been called upon either to refuse or accept the said succession.

VII.—None shall have the right to decree the property (*heritage*) of a person deceased, and of the heir conjointly, only in cases where the said heir shall not have made any transaction or hereditary *passation*, (*passemant*).

VIII.—Every person admitted to make cession before justice, shall be bound to make oath, that he acts thus, from want of means to satisfy his Creditors; and shall deliver into the hands of the Greffier all rights, titles, papers, and evidences concerning their property.

IX.—The person admitted to make cession shall be bound to deliver a list, under his or her signature, enumerating all the rights, titles, papers and evidences, which shall by virtue of Articles 5 and 8, be remitted to the Greffier, who shall also sign the same, and lodge it *au greffe*.

X.—Those who shall have personally made cession, and fulfilled the conditions of the present law, shall be free from all debts or obligations they may have contracted before cession. This shall hold good with respect to minors or persons interdicted.

XI.—Persons making cession, who shall take away, subtract, or conceal directly or indirectly, property to the value of £10 or more, shall be

liable to an imprisonment of 3 months at least, and not exceeding 2 years, and may; moreover, be condemned to pay the whole or part of the debts due by him before cession.

XII.—Whoever shall assist a *Cessionaire*, either before or after cession, to subtract from his Creditors the value of £10 or more, or who shall have received or concealed effects knowing them to have been fraudulently obtained, shall be punished by an imprisonment of 3 months at least, and not exceeding two years; and may, moreover be condemned to pay the whole or part of the debts of the said *Cessionaire*.

XIII.—The Tutor or Administrator admitted to make cession on behalf of his wards; and persons whose property shall have been put into the hands of Justice, and adjudged as renounced, shall be assimilated to the *Cessionaire* in all that respects articles 10, 11 and 12.

XIV.—Whoever shall have obtained permission to *decree* the property of a *Cessionaire*, or of a person whose property shall have been adjudged as renounced, shall be bound to appoint as Attorney, one of the Crown Officers, a member of the bar, or a scrivener (*Ecrivain*) of the Royal Court to conduct the said decree.

XV.—The *décrets* shall no longer be treated of at the Court of Catel. The act which shall permit a *decree*, and name an Attorney to conduct the same, shall send the regulation of all the affairs belonging thereto, before the Greffier, who shall inscribe on a table affixed for this purpose in the Court, the name of the party whose property is in *decree*, as well as the name of the Attorney, where they shall remain until there is a *tenant* or claimant to the property.

XVI.—The Attorney shall have power to recover through the Viscount, all debts due to the *Cessionaire*. He shall be bound to take care of the property renounced, and in default of the Lord of the manor, upon which part or the whole is situated, to take possession thereof.

**XVII.**—If, in the case of a general cession, the Attorney shall judge certain goods expedient to be sold, the Viscount shall be authorized to sell the same, and shall pay the net produce thereof to the *Tenant*. He shall deliver an account of sale to the Attorney, in order that he may be enable to dress up a statement of the property renounced.

**XVIII.**—The three weeks following, the permission to *decree* the property, the Attorney shall cause to be inscribed in all the Saturday French papers, a publication, requiring all those who have *insertions* to make in the decree, to deliver the same within one month from the date of the first publication, into the hands of the Greffier, of the Court, in order that he be able to draw up a register or *codement* of the insertions, conformably to article 35.

**XIX.**—The three Sundays following, the first publication, in the newspapers, conformably to article 18, the Attorney shall cause to be published, a copy of the said publication in all the parishes in the Island, at the end of the Divine Service, or in default of Divine Service, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, by the Prevot, Serjeant or Clerk, at the usual place, (Churchyard).

**XX.**—The Attorney shall summon within twenty days of his nomination, through the Prevot, by means of a bill or written notice left to the House, every person, (and in case of death, the principal heir or representative of every person) who shall have passed an hereditary contract subject to insertion, with the person or persons whose property is in *decree*, or who shall have an obligation or other *creance* (debt) registered or inscribed in the book of obligations, to remit in the hands of the Greffier, in a month from the date of the renunciation, their contract or contracts, obligations or other debts.

**XXI.**—In order that he may be able to draw up statement of the property renounced, and know the persons that he is to summon, the Attorney shall extract or cause to be extracted, from the Public Register, a *releve* (account) as well of the contracts

passed by the person whose property is in *decree* as of the obligations and other debts bearing mortgage on the property.

XXII.—All contracts passed with persons whose property is in *decree* shall be subject to insertion, excepting those undermentioned :—

- 1.—Every contract passed 15 years, at least, before the renunciation or adjudication of the renunciation of the property in *decree*, excepting in the case provided for by article 44.
- 2.—Every contract *d'assignation* (assignment) of rent.
- 3.—Every contract of *rectification*, which does not alter in any thing, either the nature or quality of the mortgage.
- 4.—Every contract of sale of *heritage* (property) to the person whose property is in *decree*.
- 5.—Every contract of reimbursement of rent created with *faculté* (option) to repurchase.
- 6.—A contract of reimbursement of *deniers à cause de marché de bourse*, by virtue of an act of the Court of Heritage, the person reimbursing being in all things placed in the right of the person reimbursed.
- 7.—Every contract of division of *heritage* between co-heirs, made in conformity to the law, and containing no alienation of heritage, provided it has been registered.

XXIII.—Every contract shall bear date, in a *decree*, from the day it shall have been passed before justice, provided it be regularly registered, and passed ten days before the property of the *Cessionnaire* is declared in *desastre*, or before his applying to renounce.

XXIV.—Every insertion of an act of the Royal Court shall bear date, in a *decree*, from the day of the obtaining of the first act of the *procedure*, provided it shall have been inscribed within fifteen days at furthest, in the book of obligations. If this act be not inscribed in the delay, it shall not bear date but from the day of its inscription, and if it be not

inscribed 10 days before the property of the *Cessionnaire* has been declared in *desastre*, or of his asking to renounce, it will be considered as a debt without *reconnaissance* or mortgage. The Registrar shall be bound to insert, as well in the book of the Public Register as at the bottom of the scraps (*pieces*) which shall have been delivered to him, the day on which he shall have received them, in order that the date may be regulated accordingly.

XXV.—In order that an act *d'envoi* (sending parties) before the Greffier as arbitrator, to regulate the accounts and other affairs *d'entre parties*, bear date in a decree from the day which it shall have been obtained, it must in addition to the formalities required by article 24, contain the announcement of the sum claimed by the person whose property is in decree.

XXVI.—A grant of Dowry shall not bear date in a decree only from the day it shall have been confirmed by justice, and the formalities required by article 24, shall have been observed.

XXVII.—The Creditor who shall be reimbursed for an obligation or other debt registered, shall cause to be erased within the fifteen days of the reimbursement, his inscription by the Registrar, and shall pay him 2 shillings and three pence as his fees, which the creditor shall have power to require from his debtor before giving him a receipt. The Creditor who shall neglect to obtain the said erasure shall be subject to a fine of 100 livres.

XXVIII.—If in default of discovering the person, the heirs or representatives of the person who shall have passed a contract with the one whose property is in decree, or who shall have an obligation or other debt inscribed in the book of obligations, the Attorney is unable to give the notice required by article 20, he shall be bound to announce it on the Saturday French Papers, specifying the date and nature of the contract or act. Whoever shall have an interest in the insertion of a contract shall be able, in default of the *transigeant* (contractor) to cause it to be inserted in the decree.

**XXIX.**—Three days after the expiration of the month granted to interested parties for making insertions, the Greffier shall remit the register of insertions to the Attorney, who shall summon the *inserans* (interested parties) to appear before the Greffier the day he shall have named, and which must be 15 days at least, and 3 weeks at furthest, after the said remittance, in order that they may renounce to their insertions, or become tenants.

If the *inserans* whose turn it is to renounce, or become tenants, are absent or require a delay, the Greffier shall grant a delay of 15 days, at least, and 3 weeks at most, and shall order all the *inserans* present to observe the day. The Attorney shall signify, by the Viscount or Officer of Justice, the day to the absentees, who shall be held to reimburse the tenant for the expense of the said signification. The Attorney shall then remit into the hands of the Greffier the records of the publications of the decree and of the summons and advertisements, as well of the persons who shall not have inserted as of the absentees. If all those who have remitted their insertions to the Greffier are present and willing to proceed, the Greffier shall call the *inserans* according to the code drawn up by virtue of article 35. Whoever shall refuse to declare himself tenant to the property of the person making cession shall lose the benefit of his insertion.

**XXX.**—The Attorney shall draw up in the month of the permission to decree, a statement of the property renounced, that every person interested may have recourse thereto. He shall be responsible for every neglect he shall commit in conducting the said decree.

**XXXI.**—Whoever shall have omitted to insert a contract, account or other scrap in a decree in the time prescribed by article 18, shall be enabled to cause its insertion, provided the insertion have not yet been called in conformity to article 29 before the Greffier; he shall pay to the Greffier for the said insertion or insertions the sum of six shillings and 4

pence per insertion. The Greffier shall on his demand inform him of the day on which the *inserans* are to appear before him.

XXXII.—Those who shall have *privileged* debts not subject to insertion on the property in decree, shall, to preserve their privilege, remit to the Greffier, in the delay granted to make the insertions a declaration or protest of the privileged debt, announcing the amount, of which mention shall be made in the register of insertions.

XXXIII.—A Tenant to a decree shall not be held to pay more than three years' arrears of rents or dowries, nor more than three years interest or obligations, or other debts bearing interest, before renunciation, whatever may be the *diligencies* or prosecutions made to this effect. The *garants* (guarantees) in case of decree, shall not be held to pay above 3 years' arrears of *rentes* or dowries and 3 years interest on obligations or other debts before renunciation.

XXXIV.—A Tenant, upon an insertion bearing a date anterior to an act by which the *Cessionnaire* had made himself tenant to property, shall claim that the said act be renounced, and then the Attorney who shall have conducted the first decree, or in default of him, the Attorney who shall have conducted the decree in which the said act shall have been renounced, shall cause to be assigned (*assigne*) before the Greffier, in the fifteen days or three weeks after the said claim shall have been signified, the *inserans* whose insertions remained good, in order that, according to their date and rank, they renounce to their insertions, or make themselves tenant to the said property.

XXXV.—The Greffier shall follow the ancient usage in the drawing up of the register of insertions, that is to say, that the debts without *reconnaissance* or mortgage shall be the first, and then the contracts, accounts or other debts according to the date they are to bear in the decree, the new dates preceding always the older dates, and without esta-



blishing any difference between the insertions of the same date.

XXXVI.—The day fixed for the definitive *evocation* (reading) of the register of insertions that a tenant may declare himself to the property renounced, the Greffier shall call the *inserans* according to the code or register drawn up in conformity to article 35. Whoever shall refuse to declare himself tenant to the said property, or, when it comes to his turn and *degre*, shall not answer either personally or by the means of a *Procureur* duly empowered to the appeal made by the Greffier, shall lose the benefit of his insertion.

XXXVII.—An *inserant* having a guarantee, bail, associate, or partner, shall to *conserver* (preserve) his right of liability, cause the same to be assigned to appear before the Greffier the days prescribed in article 20, and the presence or absence of the guarantee, bail, associate or partner shall be *constatee* (stated) by the record of the Greffier.

XXXVIII.—If the *inserant*, having a guarantee or bail, renounces to his insertion and *s'arrete* upon his guarantee or bail, the guarantee or bail shall have a right to take his place and to declare himself tenant to the property renounced.

XXXIX.—If, during the conducting the decree, one or more creditors offer to become tenants to the property, paying the debts and mortgages due by the *Cessionnaire* and the expenses already incurred they shall be admitted.

XL.—When an *inserant* or other having cause, shall declare himself tenant, the Greffier shall make a record of *tenure*, announcing the date borne by the insertion in the decree, and declaring all contracts and mortgages bearing a subsequent date and subject to insertion, as renounced & of none effect or value, and subjecting the *inserant* who shall have made himself tenant, to the payment of all debts and mortgages of anterior date, which shall not have been renounced for want of insertion.

XLI.—The Attorney shall cause to be summoned

without delay at the Saturday's Court, either in term or vacation, the Tenant, to see the confirmation of the record of *tenure*; and the Court by its act shall then adjudge to the Tenant the property landed and moveable, of the tenure, and shall authorize the Viscount, or one of the officers of Justice, to put the said tenant in possession thereof, which act the said Attorney shall cause to be registered in the book of contracts of the Public Register.

XLII.—The contracts and other *pieces* (documents) renounced, shall not be transcribed in the register of the decree, which shall only contain the copy of the records of the Greffier, the insertions remaining good, the protests made to the said decree, as also the copy of the code or register of insertions and the records of the claims made by the Tenant.

XLIII.—A Tenant to the decree, who shall not have taken possession of the property contained in a contract renounced in the said decree, shall be able to make it revive, by signifying in a month from the date of the act of *tenure*, his wish to that effect, by the Viscount or Officer of Justice, to the person or persons who shall have renounced the said contract. If the Tenant to the decree cannot discover the person or persons to whom the claim must be made, he shall signify the claim to the Greffier, who, on the record of the Viscount or Officer of Justice, shall inscribe at the bottom of the register or code of insertions, all the claims which shall have been made, whether it be to revive the contracts renounced, or to renounce to a *tenure*.

XLIV.—If a decret is void, without tenant, the Attorney shall cause to be assigned the persons who shall have passed contracts with the person whose property is in decree, from fifteen to thirty years before the renunciation, or who shall have obligations or mortgages bearing a date from fifteen to thirty years before the said renunciation, to appear before the Greffier, so that a tenant may declare himself on a list or code, drawn up in conformity to article 35. If this period be not sufficient, the Attorney shall

cause to be assigned all those who shall have passed contracts, or shall have obligations or mortgages, whatever be their dates. In case that all those who have passed contracts with the person whose property is in decree, or have obligations or mortgages on his property, should renounce to their right of insertions, the Attorney shall address himself to the Court, that he may be permitted to go back to decree the property *de qui de droit*.

XLV.—Whoever being prisoner for debt, or having placed his property into the hands of Justice, shall deteriorate or cause to be deteriorated any part of his property, shall be punished by an imprisonment of three months, at least, or of three years at most. Whoever shall assist him in the said deteriorations shall be punished by an imprisonment of three months at least, and of two years at most; and shall in addition be compelled to repair the damage caused.

XLVI.—Whoever, being on the eve of losing his property in a decree, shall deteriorate, or cause to be deteriorated, any part of his said property, shall be punished with an imprisonment of three months, or of two years at most, and shall moreover be compelled to repair the damage caused. Whoever shall assist him in making the said deterioration, shall be liable to the same penalties.

XLVII.—No one shall be able to create on his property, *rentes* on condition of repurchasing them, under pain of nullity of the said condition.

XLVIII.—The fines mentioned in this law, shall be to the benefit of his Majesty.

(Signed.) FRS. GODFRAY, Greffier.

*Repeal of Test Acts and Catholic Disabilities Bill.*  
—These Acts agreeably to an Order in Council, have been registered by the Courts of Jersey and Guernsey.

*Revenue Matters*—By the 9th Geo. IV. c. 25, the Crown Solicitors of England are authorized to act in any Court of Jurisdiction in Revenue matters.

*Revue de Justice*—A Committee elected for the

purpose of examining the condition of the streets and highways.

*Revenue*—The average of 3 years up to January 1, 1834, gave the

## ANNUAL REVENUE.

Under the administration of the Governor, Bailiff and

	£	s.	d.
Jurats	5,212	14	1
Do. States	6,614	2	7½
Anchorage Dues	2,331	9	0½
	<hr/>		
	£14,158	5	9½

## DEBT.

Governor, Bailiff and

Jurats	12,525	0	0
States	30,761	13	2½
Anchorage Dues	16,732	6	8

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69,019 19 10½

which pays interest at 4 per cent—2,483 5 5½

Leaving a net income of—11,675 0 4

This surplus is applied to the reduction of the debts, defence of the Island, repair of the Harbours and other public works, improvements, &c.

*Sabbath*.—Publicans allowing persons in their houses during divine service, are liable to a fine of 15s, besides 15d on each person found in their houses.

*Savings' Banks*.—The Acts of Parliament 9th, Geo. 4 and 3 Will. 4, were by order of the States on the 7th April 1834, registered in the public records.

*Séparation quant aux biens*.—This means the separation of goods between husband and wife, and was originally intended to secure the property of either to themselves: viz of the husband's from paying a wife's debts, or the wife's from paying the husband's debts. It is not by any means a divorce, but a *division* of goods. However, this, like many other laws, has been twisted into a system of fraud,

by husbands settling on their wives, the goods that ought to pay their creditors; for instance when husband and wife are separated, they become strangers in law, by which bargain and sale between them is valid to the prejudice of creditors. After a separation quant aux biens, the husband's body is still liable to arrest for his own debts, but is not liable for his wife's debts, nor the wife for her husband's.

*Servants* may be discharged without notice, for incontinence or moral turpitude.

*Settlement*—By an act of Parliament 59 Geo. iii. c. 12 s. 33, it is provided, that natives of Scotland, Ireland, the Isles of *Man*, *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, are to be removed from any parish in which they are chargeable, *to the place of their birth!*

*Shipping*—No goods can be imported into or exported from the United Kingdom to the Channel Islands, except in British ships; and no ships are deemed British, unless registered as such, and navigated by a master and crew wholly British subjects. Vessels laden with stone from the Islands are not liable to be piloted by the Pilots licensed by the Trinity House.—*Act of Par.*

*Smuggling*—Foreigners smuggling to the Continent cannot be imprisoned or actioned for a penalty, the goods only being liable to seizure. Smuggled Teas after being confiscated by an Act of the Court, are sold before the officers of Justice in small quantities for home consumption, which is said, to be contrary to the practice in England, and a violation of the East India Charter. Vessels not square rigged, belonging to his Majesty's subjects, found within 100 leagues of the United Kingdom, and vessels, British or Foreign, not square rigged, having one or more of his Majesty's subjects, found within 4 leagues from *North Foreland* to *Beachy Head*, or within 8 leagues of any part of the *United Kingdom*, or within one league of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sark* or *Man*, having spirits in casks of less than 40 gallons, or any tea exceeding 6 lbs in the whole, or

any tobacco or snuff in packages less than 450 lbs. weight, then the said spirits, tea, tobacco, or snuff, together with the vessel, shall be forfeited, and persons found on board of such vessels forfeit £100.

*Spirits and Tobacco*, by a Treasury order, are now allowed to be exported and imported in vessels of 73 tons burden.

*States*.—Members are to be summoned 48 hours exclusive of the intervention of Sunday, except in cases of emergency.

*Subpœna*.—Persons may be subpœnaed from the Island to the superior Courts of Westminster and also to the Privy Council, under the Statute 2nd William the Fourth, but not from England to the Court of Jersey. In the cause *Stokes ver. White*, at the Court of Exchequer, the Plaintiff had been subpœnaed as a witness from *Guernsey* to the Assizes at Bristol, and on the day after the cause had been compromised, was arrested for £78 by the Defendant. Lord Lyndhurst did not think the Plaintiff had forfeited his privilege by delaying one day after the trial was over. Verdict for the Plaintiff.

*Summonses* to appear at Court must be delivered so as to allow two clear days exclusive of the one for hearing.

*Supremacy of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament*.—It is declared by Stat. 7 and 8, W. iii. c 22, that all laws, bye laws, usages, and customs, which shall be in practice in any of the possessions of the Crown, repugnant to any Law made, or to be made in England, relative to the said possession, shall be utterly void and of none effect. The general run of Laws enacted by the superior state are supposed to be calculated for its own internal Government, and do not extend to its distant dependant countries; which bearing no part in the Legislature, are not therefore in its ordinary and daily contemplation. But, when the Sovereign Legislative power sees it necessary to extend its care to any of its subordinate dominions, and mentions them expressly by name, or includes them under general words, there

can be no doubt but then they are bound by its Laws. When Parliament has specially legislated for a Colony, upon any subject, though of an *internal* nature, the local assembly is barred from any legislative interference of a nugatory kind upon that subject, until such act has been repealed by Parliament itself.

*Surgeons &c.*—Any person may practice as Apothecary, Surgeon, or Physician, by licence of the Court; the regulations of the society of Apothecaries, Colleges of Surgeons, and Physicians, have no force here.

*Tariff of Duties, payable by Vessels arriving in Jersey.*—ANCHORAGE DUTIES.—“There shall be raised, for each voyage on all vessels belonging to his Majesty's subjects not residing in the Island, arriving in the harbours or roadsteads, eight sols (4 pence) per ton, according to the tonnage stated in the Register.” QUARANTINE DUTIES.—“There shall be raised each voyage, on all vessels or boats belonging to his Majesty's subjects arriving in the harbours or roadsteads of the Island, viz: on all them that are employed as coasters, 4 sols (2d.) per ton; and on all those who do not come into the harbours or roadsteads more than four times per year, 8 sols (4d.) per ton, according to the tonnage stated in the Register. French vessels pay the same as the above, and all other Foreign vessels 16 sols (8d.) HARBOUR DUES on all vessels entering the Pier is 9½d. ~~per~~ ton, except Jersey vessels which pay only 2d. per ton.

*Taxes.*—The Governor or his Lieutenant, must immediately report to His Majesty in Council, every Act which shall from time to time be passed by the States, by which any money shall be raised either by rate, or otherwise, in order that His Majesty may be advised whether such Act shall be disallowed or permitted to remain in force. In the case of Thos. La Cloche, Esq. v. The parish of St. Helier on the 12th April, 1834, the Plaintiff having been rated for the support of the poor, subsequently to the disposal

of his landed property, claimed exemption from the rate, which the Court granted, notwithstanding it was shown, that he possessed an income of £600. per annum, from Foreign Funds.

*Tenures* are mostly fee simple.

*Tithes.*—In the case *Mallet v. Bertram*, June 22d, 1823, the Court decided, that the Rector was not bound to take his Tithe in kind, without notice, if he had been accustomed to take it in money.

*Title.*—The undisturbed possession of an estate for 40 years, gives a good and sufficient title.

*Trial by Jury*—In a cause which is of a nature to be tried by Jury, the defendant has a right, whatever may be the state of the proceedings against him to demand previous to the judgment of the Court, the benefit of being judged by his Peers.

*Trial in Routine*—When a trial does not come on, or pass in regular routine, it is dead in law, unless both parties are agreeable. Prisoners are tried in vacation as well as in term. The appointment of a day for hearing causes before the Full Court, rests with the Bailiff.

*Unnatural Offences* are punished by death.

*Unqualified Jurats*—If related to a party, may be made competent to try the same, by the consent in writing of all persons concerned. When a certain number of Jurats are excepted against from giving judgment, the case is to be decided by the remaining Jurats.

*Vagabonds*, if natives, are placed in the Hospital with the deserving poor instead of a house of Correction, if strangers, banished.

*Vingtenier*—Presides over a District or Vingtaine into which each of the Parishes is divided, he is *assistant to the Centeniers*. There are also some inferior officers as assistants to the Constable, Centeniers and Vingteniers, and are called *Officiers du Connetable*.

*Warrants, Letters and Orders in Council.*—By a law confirmed by his Majesty in Council on the 28th March 1771, it is granted "that no orders,



warrants, or letters of whatever nature they may be, shall be executed in the Island, but after having been presented to the Royal Court to be registered therein and published."

*Wills*—A person cannot devise his real property by will as in England, nor give during his life, except by sham sale, a greater share of his landed property to any one child, than the law specifies. A wife is entitled at the death of her husband, (if intestate) to half of his personal property, if he leaves no children, but only to one third if there should be issue. Two thirds is then the portion of the children. A widower without children may distribute all his money in any way he pleases. A will must be proved before the Dean within 30 days, or be subject to double fees, and must be proved within 40 days, or go before the prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A will must be attested by two witnesses and when administered to, registered in the Ecclesiastical Court; it must also have been made 40 days previous to the Testator's death, otherwise it is null and void. A legatee under a will does not forfeit her right to the legacy by marrying the witness to the will. A Will made by an adulterer in favor of an adulteress, and vice versa is void. In case of a person dying intestate, or without a will, Administrators are appointed as in England. See further under the head of *Descent*.

*Wines*—If French, pay a duty of £1 per hhd.; others £1 5s. Spirits 1s per gal. Wines in bottle 1s per doz. Spirits not allowed to be imported but in casks of not less than 40 gallons.

*Witnesses* once summoned to Court, their number cannot be increased.

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